New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V—NO. 1572. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Appointment of Loan Commissioners.

The Staten Island Railroad Ferry Bill.

ABOUT SAVINGS BANKS.

THE NEW-YORK TAX BILL AGAIN.

[illegible] Affairs.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1856.

[illegible]

Mr. SCOTT introduced in the Assembly a bill to provide for the appointment of "the Commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States" by the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties, and to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing a loan of certain moneys belonging to the United States deposited with the State of New-York for safekeeping," passed April 4, 1837. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. SCOTT also introduced a bill to amend Article [illegible] of the Revised Statutes, [illegible]

[illegible]

To provide that whenever any legal proceeding is [illegible] against any trustee or trustees, or other officer of an incorporated village, for any act performed by virtue of or under color of his or their office, the costs of the same shall be ascertained and [illegible] of the taxable inhabitants of the village, without any previous vote by [illegible] of the village. Accounts of costs to be [illegible] by the Trustees shall be verified by oath, and shall not be allowed if it appears that they have [illegible]

It [illegible] the Trustees to enter the items of [illegible] in the book of records of the village, and to assess the amount, same as any other tax.

The provisions of the bill apply to suits already commenced, as well as those to be hereafter [illegible]. No Trustee who is interested in any [illegible] shall act in auditing the same.

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] proposes a bill relative to suits against sheriffs, authorizing parties indemnifying sheriffs in replevin suits to employ their own counsel.

THE STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD FERRY BILL.

Mr. [illegible] called from the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which was passed the bill to amend the act allowing the Staten Island Railroad [illegible]

[illegible]

the City should be best acquainted with measures appertaining exclusively to the City; and it was neither a just or honorable imposition upon them to refer this bill to a Committee made up of members totally unacquainted with its merits.

Mr. A. moved to amend the motion for reference—that the bill be referred to the New-York Delegation.

This motion pending, a motion to adjourn was made, when the Speaker announced: "Message from the Governor." And the following communication from His Excellency was read, with the accompanying document:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEP'T,
ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1856.

To Hon. O. Robinson, Speaker of the Assembly:

I take the earliest opportunity to submit to the Legislature the accompanying communication from *the Governor elect of Kansas Territory.* My views on this subject having been fully expressed in my annual message, it is unnecessary for this time for me to add anything further. Its importance is manifest, and will, I am confident, command it to your prompt attention.

MYRON H. CLARK.

LAWRENCE CITY, K. T., Sunday, Jan. 21, 1856.

To his Excellency the Governor of New-York:

SIR—We have authentic information that an overwhelming force of the citizens of Missouri are organizing upon our border, amply supplied with artillery, for the avowed purpose of invading our Territory, demolishing our towns and butchering our free State citizens.

We hope to be able to hold out until assistance can reach us. We respectfully request, on behalf of the citizens of Kansas, that such steps may be taken by the people of the States as humanity suggests, to prevent the successful carrying out of so inhuman an outrage. Respectfully,

J. H. LANE, Ch'n Ex. Com., K. T.
C. ROBINSON, Gov. elect of Kansas.
GEORGE W. DEITZLER, Sec'y.

Mr. PRENDERGAST moved the appointment of a Select Committee of five to report upon the communication. He supported his motion in a brief speech, remarking that he had no intention of allowing a protracted discussion, but simply to secure proper attention to the call that had been made upon us from a sister State, by the preparation of suitable resolutions, or such other action as the committee saw fit.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD thought the aid desired, if any, was of a military character, he therefore moved the reference to the Standing Committee on Militia and Public Defence.

Mr. PRENDERGAST thought the gentleman misconceived the purport of the resolution. It was not for the purpose of "carrying war into Africa," or to any other part of this heritage. The Committee might report resolutions of sympathy, or take other peaceful measures.

Mr. [illegible] moved as an amendment:

Resolved, That the Republican members of this House [illegible] armed and equipped as the law directs, and immediately dispatched to Kansas, and that Brig. Gen. THOS. [illegible] be tendered the command.

The motion was pending when the House adjourned.

The Fugitive Slave Case at Cincinnati.

SIXTH DAY.

Argument in the Slave cases was resumed on the 6th. Mr. J. M. GITCHELL summed up on behalf of the fugitives; replying to the argument of counsel for prosecution that Ohio was making but a poor return for the kindness shown to her forty years since by her sister State of Kentucky.

Sir, said Mr. GITCHELL, I am willing to grant to Kentucky all the credit to which she is entitled, but if historical reading is not wholly at fault, it was not alone the foe of Ohio, but it was the enemy of our common country that our Kentucky brethren so gallantly and nobly assisted us to repel. And I can say to my Kentucky friends, that let Kentucky be similarly invaded, and no people will rush more cheerfully to the rescue—no State will send braver hearts and stouter arms to her defence than will the State of Ohio. I am sorry, Sir, that the gentleman should have accused the people of my native State with not having extended proper comity to the people of our sister States. Ohio needs no apologist, and I have no apology to make for her. She stands in her stately and sublime grandeur, one of the mightiest of all the States of this confederacy. She is true to all her compacts; she is loyal to the Union and the Constitution. She asks nothing but what is right; she will submit to nothing wrong.

Mr. GITCHELL's points were these:

Firstly, That the testimony adduced by the claimant is insufficient to warrant you in deciding that he is entitled to the service and labor of the defendant under the laws of Kentucky.

Secondly, That the testimony in behalf of defendant, shows conclusively that SIMON, Jr., has been in Ohio with the consent of the claimant; and tends to show that SIMON, Sr., and MARY, may have been in Ohio; and if your Honor is satisfied from the testimony, that they have ever been in Ohio, you are bound to presume that they came by consent of the claimant, until the contrary be distinctly shown.

Thirdly, That defendants, if they ever were slaves, having come into the State of Ohio, by consent of the claimant, thereby become free, and cannot again be reduced to slavery.

Fourthly—That the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 is unconstitutional and void—because:

1. Congress has no constitutional power to legislate upon the subject.
2. It provides for a trial of a constitutional issue between the parties designated thereby, by officers not recognized by any Constitution—State or National.
3. By its provisions persons may be deprived of *liberty, without due process of law.*
4. It denies to the defendants the right of trial by jury.
5. It virtually suspends the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus.*

A Cincinnati correspondent of the DAILY TIMES writes:

For the first day or two the South had it all its own way. Kentucky bullies came inside the bar and tried to browbeat the negroes and their counsel, while outside the bar no colored person could be seen. The Court after some lashing in the papers, and much private talking to, passed an order that colored persons should not be excluded from the Court-room.

The murder of the child was committed in Ohio, and the woman is responsible to State laws for that—but, can a State Court take from the custody of the U. S. Court a person undergoing trial in the latter? And if the warrant for her arrest is not issued before her rendition to slavery is decreed by the Commissioner, the Fugitive Slave Bill says, "no writ whatsoever shall interfere with the execution" of the writ for the rendition. If the mother is detained as a murderess and the adults as accessories, can the children be sent back? Are they in the intent of the law "fugitives"?

If SIMON, Jr., and MARY are proved free, of course the claimant and the Deputy Marshals are guilty of an attempt to kidnap, and are amenable to the laws of Ohio. To render the case more complex, PEGGY, it is said, will be confined in a day or two. If the child is born here, he is free, and must remain here. Can his mother be torn from him by any law of the United States?

THE DEFENCE.

The line of defence thus far developed is: That as the writs issued by PENDERY had for a seal only a stroke of the pen, they were not given under the hand and seal of the Commissioner, and are therefore void. 2d. That MARY, SIMON, Jr., and PEGGY, having been brought into the State at some past time, are FREE. 3d. That if they are not, yet the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional, as "it interferes with the free exercise" of religion, (see Con. Amend. Art. 1,) and does not bind the Commissioner to return a fugitive.

THE EVIDENCE.

The testimony shows, on the side of the claimants, a right to the slaves, and that they never were in Ohio by their master's consent, or that of his agents. The claim, by the laws of Kentucky, is not denied by the defendants, but they have adduced testimony showing that MARY has been frequently seen in this city, sometimes with a market basket, and it is counted as *prima facie* evidence that she was here by her master's consent. It is clearly shown that young SIMON was here ten years ago with Mr. MARSHALL, and, as one of the witnesses for the claimants is shown to have perjured himself under oath, my own opinion is rather unfavorable to Southern veracity in "nigger cases."

THE FUGITIVES' STORY.

Mr. MARSHALL's slaves ran away from him because they were shamefully abused by Mrs. M., who is the man of the house, and lords it over Mr. M. and the "niggers," with a high hand. As her husband came, PEGGY, who is Mr. GAINES' slave, came also. She stated to me that she killed the child on purpose, and has said that she was meaning to kill them all, and then kill herself.

"Oh," said she to me, "Oh, I would just rather die than to go back there"—"and so had I," said the old lady, "for they will kill us if we go back, and we might as well die here."

I asked the father if he was present at the murder of the child? "Yes, and I told her to do it." The old lady, speaking to me of the witness, said, "She won't know me as MARY GARNER; I was called when she knew me MARY MARSHALL. My old man, whose name I took when I married him, was gone from me 22 years, and while he was gone I went under my master's name, but when he came back, I took his name again." I thought in my simplicity he had deserted her, but I learned on the trial that he was sold for 22 years and more to another man by the owner of MARY, and was only brought back this last Spring. PEGGY is the slave of Mr. GAINES, SIMON, Jr., her husband, is the slave of Mr. MARSHALL. "I was assured," says the author of the *South Side,* "that the separation of families was of rare occurrence." (I quote from memory and may not have the precise word.) "*Families are rarely separated.*" Mrs. Ex-Vice-President TYLER's letter. The SIMONS, Sr. and Jr., are exceptional, of course; but what shall we think of a system that leads a mother to attempt her children's lives—cutting one's throat with a razor, from ear to ear, and mangling another, while the father stands by and bids her do it! And mark—she began with the girls, rather than allow them to go back to its influence. I must close, and I do so with a sentiment worthy to be put beside PATRICK HENRY's: "Give me Liberty or give me death." It came from these fugitives—"We would go singing to the gallows rather than go back to Slavery."

Truly yours, E. D. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

GENERAL CASS RECOVERING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 10.

Mr. BANKS has been laboriously engaged all day on his Committees, and has not been seen by his most intimate friends. It is understood that the Committees will not be ready for announcement to-morrow, nor has any intimation leaked out as to their arrangement.

General CASS is fast recovering. S.

The Standing Committees and their Character—Mr. Crampton—Señor Almonte—Appointment of Chief Clerk.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 10.

Mr. Speaker BANKS has not finally decided on the Standing Committees of the House. It is not certain that they will be announced to-morrow. As a general principle, there will be five Republicans to three Democrats and one American on each Committee. On all Committees whose action will have a bearing on the Slavery question, the South will be represented by its strongest men.

The impression exists here that Mr. CRAMPTON will shortly retire voluntarily, and not in consequence of any demand on the part of this Government for his recall.

Señor ALMONTE has left Washington for Mexico at the urgent solicitation of his friends, the Constitution of that country now being remodeled, and his presence deemed necessary for present and future contingencies.

Mr. CULLOM, Clerk of the House, has appointed W. PERRY INGRAM, of Kentucky, Chief Clerk.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

UTICA, Saturday, Feb. 9.

A man by the name of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER was arrested this afternoon for passing counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Bank of Norwich, Conn. A number of the bills were found in his possession, and he was committed.

Opening of Providence Harbor.

BRISTOL, R. I., Saturday, Feb. 9.

Our harbor is now open, and a steamer came in from Newport to-day. The steamer *Bradford Durfee* is working up to Providence with an ice-plow ahead. Several square-rigged vessels are waiting for the track to be opened to Providence.

Senator Seward in Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Senator SEWARD was in the Assembly Chamber to-day. He is on his way to visit his brother-in-law, who lies dangerously sick.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Our Stock market was firm this morning at the following rates: Pennsylvania State Fives, 85¾; Reading Railroad, 44¾; Long Island, 16¾; Morris Canal, 15; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾.

Latest London Money Report.

Telegraphed to Liverpool from Daily News, Jan. 26.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

The English funds have shown diminished buoyancy to-day, and have closed at a reaction of ⅛ ₩ cent. The principal cause of the heaviness seemed to consist in an increased demand for money consequent upon some rather heavy sales by an influential broker, and the payment of the final installment on the Turkish loan. A few days back advances on stocks for short periods could be readily obtained at 5 ₩ cent., and this afternoon they were in great demand at 6 ₩ cent. Lower prices from France likewise contributed to the prevailing heaviness. There was still a complete absence of political news, and the feeling with regard to the prospects of peace does not appear to have undergone any change. In well-informed quarters an impression is gaining ground that the approaching conferences will be held in Paris.

As the accounts from the Bank of France are understood to have been lately of a more favorable character, it is thought that a portion of the gold by the *Champion of the Seas* will be taken to the Bank of England.

Telegraphed from London Times, Jan. 26.

FRIDAY, P. M.

The funds to-day have experienced an unfavorable reaction of ⅛ ₩ cent. After so marked a rise as that lately witnessed a partial relapse is not surprising. The chief depressing influence, however, appears to rest with the continued sales on Government. The Bank of England having made large advances to Government, sells stock for the latter and thus draws back the notes issued in payment of the dividend. Owing to the demand for money against these sales, and to meet to-day's final installment on the Turkish loan, the money market in the Stock Exchange was rather stringent, and lenders could easily obtain 6 ₩ cent. upon Government securities.

Out of doors, however, there was no tightness. It is presumed that little, if any, of the gold ex the *Champion of the Seas* will be retained here. The coin and bullion, and the reserve of notes in the returns of the Bank of England, show in each case a small increase. The addition to the Treasury deposits is explained by the increase in the Government securities held by the Bank. The directors have evidently made fresh advances to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The further decrease of more than half a million in the private securities is a satisfactory feature, indicating a diminution of the pressure for money in commercial circles. The railway share market to-day participated in the reaction of Consols.

Awful Collision on the Southern Michigan Railroad.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register, Feb. 8.

A citizen of this place, just returned from the West, gives us full particulars of the Southern Michigan Railroad accident, near Hillsdale, Mich., a meagre account of which came to us by telegraph.

The snow and cold have served to distract the running arrangements of all railways, East and West, and trains all are pretty much "wild," running off time and "feeling the road." The two trains—one Eastern and one Western bound—which came into collision near Hillsdale, were both off time, but, as appears, were not equally well conducted. The through mail train going East was running at the rate of about thirty miles per hour and had out no head light—and this, notwithstanding it was midnight and a heavy snow falling, and the train much behind time. The train bound West was going very slow, had out lights, &c., and in entering upon a curve west of Hillsdale was run into by the through mail train. The collision was dreadful, completely demolishing engines, tenders and baggage cars. Three men, firemen, baggage-master and track-master, were killed outright, and three others so badly injured that recovery is deemed impossible.

The mail car, containing the great Eastern bound mail and through baggage, was immediately set on fire and its contents completely consumed, and, horrible to relate, the bodies of the track-master and baggage-master were burned up almost entirely; only their mangled remains were rescued.

The loss is very great. The mail being the Great-West bags bound East must have contained much valuable matter in money, drafts, &c. The baggage was all burned, except one trunk. The locomotives tenders and baggage cars are all a perfect wreck, and passenger cars are more or less injured.

The engineer of the mail train is among the injured and expresses a wish to die, as our informant learned, because he blames himself in the matter. It is an awful record, but it is only one which goes to make up the calendar of death all chargeable to the carelessness of the railway employés.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

INCREASED HOPES OF PEACE.

PREPARATIONS TO NEGOTIATE.

IS RUSSIA SINCERE?

RUMORED ARMISTICE.

EFFECT OF PEACE NEWS THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.

Retirement of Macaulay from the British Parliament.

Cotton Active at Full Prices—Grain Recovering.

MONEY MARKET EASIER.

Consols 90⅞@90⅝.

The new steamship *Persia,* of British and North American line, arrived at her dock at about 9 o'clock *Saturday morning, with European news to the 26th* January. Previous to her leaving Liverpool a banquet was given on board to a select company, *Mr. DONALD CURRIE, of the Cunard line,* occupying the chair, in absence of Mr. CHARLES MACIVER, the Liverpool manager of the Company.

The Belgian Steam Transatlantic Navigation Company's new screw steamship *Belgique,* Captain TUCK, put back to Southampton, at which port she arrived on Thursday night, the 24th. The *Belgique* left Antwerp on the 31st of December, but in consequence of a disarrangement in her machinery, was detained at Southampton until January 6, on which day she left, but owing to a second accident, was compelled to put into Plymouth Sound, from which she again sailed for New-York on the 10th. After reaching about 700 miles west of the Lizards, one of her boilers was found to be burned out, and the ship leaking to a considerable extent. The mainmast had also sunk. Finding that a continuance of the voyage would be dangerous, the *Belgique* was forced to put back, and it was only by the united efforts of the passengers and crew that she was kept afloat, the pumps having been kept going night and day. She had four to six feet of water in her hold, on reaching Southampton. She has been taken into dock for repairs. The weather was good after she left Plymouth.

The *Persia* brings intelligence of further progress towards peace. Orders have been transmitted from St. Petersburg to the Russian Army in the Crimea to cease all further hostilities until the results of approaching negotiations be known. It is also stated that the French and English Cabinets have come to a perfect agreement as to the mode in which the negotiations are to be carried on. At the same time the belligerent powers continue their preparations for an earnest continuance of the war should peace not result from the present endeavors. It was stated, but afterwards contradicted, that Generals PELISSIER, CODRINGTON and OMAR PACHA had, like GORTSCHAKOFF, received orders from their respective Governments to stop hostilities. Such orders will not be sent till an armistice be formally concluded.

It is hoped that such armistice may be signed on or about the 2d of February.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that orders were sent off on the 18th to General GORTSCHAKOFF to suspend hostilities in the Crimea. The General is expected without delay at St. Petersburg, to be invested with the functions of Governor of Poland. It is generally believed here (Berlin) that an armistice will be concluded between the belligerent powers.

The *Courier du Havre* states that an order from Paris, dated afternoon of 22d, has directed the loading of the ships intended for the Crimea shall be provisionally suspended.

In Count BUOL's instructions to Count ESTERHAZY, Dec. 16, directing him to urge the acceptance of the propositions of Count NESSELRODE, the following sentence occurs: "The signature of these preliminaries would be immediately followed by a general armistice and definitive negotiation." The prevalent report that the Generals of the hostile armies have already received telegraphic orders to suspend hostilities is incorrect; it would be contrary to all diplomatic custom to forward such orders until preliminaries have actually been signed.

Count NESSELRODE has addressed the representatives of Russia in foreign Courts, declaring that Russia has made concessions with a view to the reestablishment of peace, out of deference to the representations of friendly powers, and not because the interests of Russia call for the conclusion of that peace. M. de NESSELRODE's circular is backed by an assertion in the Russian official journal, to the effect that in consideration of the general wish of Europe, the Government of the Czar has not sought to impede the work of reconciliation by accessory negotiations, and hopes that due account will be taken of its moderation.

The mere preliminaries of negotiation can hardly be signed in time for the Queen's speech, on Jan. 31. Considering the season of the year, it will be well if all parties have signed the united agreement to negotiate by the 2d or 3d of February. No city has yet been decided upon for the place of meeting of the Conference.

The following news from the Crimea is telegraphed to the Manchester *Guardian:* MARSEILLES, Jan. 25.—The steamer *Thabor* has arrived. She brings home Gen. LEVAILLANT, French Governor of Sebastopol, who is an invalid. His probable successor will be Gen. FOREY. From Sebastopol accounts are to the 9th January. There had been much snow. The cannonade from the northern forts continued, and was replied to at intervals by the Allies. Two more of the docks had been blown up. Accounts from Kertch state that Gen. VIVIAN, fearing an attack, had sent off a requisition for an additional number of officers for the infantry and artillery. It is stated that 30,000 Russians had appeared between Otchakoff and Petrovski. Fearing an attack on Kinburn, the garrison of that place had been reinforced; and the fleet was prepared to coöperate in case of necessity. From Rustchuk we hear that a serious collision had taken place between the Turkish and Austrian soldiers in that city.

Advices *via* Norway, mention that since the Allies raised the blockade of the White Sea, Oct. 3, between 300 and 400 vessels with full freights have entered the port of Archangel. The fortifications of that place had been much augmented, and there were being built six frigates and twenty screw steam gunboats. The weather has been open.

A Russian ukase directs a further issue of paper money.

The Austrian papers have now received strict orders not to print any article which can give umbrage to Russia.

The impression is current in certain circles that Russia would not have met the Allied propositions, had not her internal affairs been in a precarious state. The *Militar Zeitung* insinuates that insubordination exists in the army of the Crimea.

All the officers of the artillery of the Anglo-Turkish contingent are ordered to quit Constantinople and join their corps at Kertch.

Mr. MURRAY, the British Minister to Persia, who left Teheran, Dec. 6, with his entire legation, was, at last accounts, on his way to Tabriz, whence he intended to proceed to Moussoul.

Gen. KMETY (ISMAEL PACHA) left Erzeroum, for Constantinople, Dec. 16. Other Hungarians accompanied him.

SAID EFFENDI, jester to the Sultan, has just died in Constantinople, at the astonishing age of 120 years and 7 months. He held the post of buffoon under four Sultans, and retained his comic powers to the last.

Prince PASKIEWITCH is still alive, but beyond the possibility of recovery. His disease is internal cancer.

The Coroner's Court has returned a verdict against WILLIAM PALMER, to the effect that he murdered his brother, WALTER PALMER, by prussic acid. An unusual number of murders are on record in the English papers just at present. Among others of notice is that of a London lawyer, (Mr. WAUGH,) shot dead in the street by a hunchback client.

Public meetings are being held throughout the country in aid of the Nightingale testimonial fund.

The near approach of the meeting of the British Parliament occasions unusual activity in political circles, but the shadows of coming events are unusually indistinct. The Derby Conservative Party show such animation as betokens an expectation of an active campaign. T. B. MACAULAY has retired from Parliament. The Whigs intend to put forward ADAM BLACK, the publisher, to represent Edinburg, in MACAULAY's stead. Mr. BLACK is identified with Edinburg, and would be a suitable man. Hon. SPENCER WALPOLE and G. DENMAN are contesting the University of Cambridge.

A preliminary announcement is made in the London papers of a new joint-stock bank, to be called "The International and London Joint Stock Bank," proposed capital £500,000, with power to increase to £1,000,000, with chief offices at London, Paris, Brussels and New-York, and branches at Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lyons, Nantes, Havre, Antwerp, also at New-Orleans, St. Louis, and other cities of the United States.

A presentation of the English Order of the Bath to distinguished officers of the French Army and Navy took place at the British Embassy, Jan. 23. Gens. BOSQUET and REGNAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, were presented with the decoration of Knights' Grand Cross, Gen. MARTIMPREY, NIEL, DULAC, DELESME, MELLINET, and Count AMEREL (Navy) were made Knights Commanders, and Gen. ESPINASSE and fifteen other officers were invested with the Companionship of the Order. Lord COWLEY, the British Ambassador, made the presentations. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, Sir A. WOODFORD and Col. CLAREMONT, the Queen's Commission, were present on the occasion.

The Madrid *Gazette* contains a decree accepting the resignation offered by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Marine, (Messieurs DE ZAVALA, BRUIL, and SANTA CRUZ,) and appointing the new Ministers of Public Works, Justice, and the Interior.

The Cortes have adopted the bills for the *Crédit Mobilier* and the Bank of Spanish Capitalists. A decree concedes the Saragossa Railway to the French Grand Central Company.

The favorable indications of peace have given increased advance and firmness to the funds, English and Continental. In Turkish, especially, speculation has been extremely active. Continental exchanges remain steady. At Paris the rate for money is 5½@6 per cent. Telegraphic accounts from St. Petersburg describe an animated demand for produce, and a rise of nearly 10 per cent. in prices; the rate of exchange having also experienced an advance from 25½d. to 27d.

American Stocks were active and higher.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed on Wednesday, the 23d—the day of the *Pacific's* sailing—with a brisk demand, at the extreme rates of the week, but on Thursday there was less doing, and prices were scarcely so buoyant, and on Friday the demand was only moderate, but the market closes about 1-16d. ₩ lb above the previous Friday's quotations. Middling Orleans is called 5⅝d.; Middling Mobile, 5 9-16d.; Middling Uplands, 5 9-16d. The Brokers' General Circular reports the market closed steadily, and prices of all descriptions of American rather dearer. Sales of the week, 70,220 bales, including 10,700 speculation and 10,220 export. Stock on hand 390,590 bales, including 222,670 American. Sales on Friday, 25th, 7,000, closing steadily, including 1,000 speculation and export. In Manchester a fair business had been done throughout the week at full prices. Breadstuffs had somewhat recovered from the sudden depression. Wheat closed with rather improved demand at about 10s. 10d.@11s. 8d. for Red, and 11s. 9d.@12s. for White, ₩ 70 lbs. Flour was in slow sale and rather cheaper, say 31s. 6d.@41s. 6d. Indian Corn lost the buoyancy it had in the early part of the week, and closed 6d. lower. Mixed 38s.@38s. 6d. per 480 lbs. BEEF has been sold only in retail, but a better feeling is springing up. There is nothing to report in PORK. BACON is in fair request at 54s.@57s.; for forward delivery it is 45s. NAVAL STORES dull. LARD is scarce, but dull and nominal at 65s. Money, for the moment, rather tighter. Consols advanced.

The Money Market is a little easier, but no change in rates. Consols had reached 91, but closed 90⅞@90⅝.

PEACE.

The Approaching Negotiations.

An infinite number of rumors are in active circulation touching the peace. They are of all descriptions, and cannot be systematized. In England, for instance, they say that Prussia will not be admitted as a party to the negotiations. At Berlin, on the other hand, the greatest confidence is felt that Prussia will be invited to participate in the Conference as a leading power. Sardinia was formally acquainted with the Austrian propositions, and will, of course, be summoned to take a share in the negotiations. By many it is believed that, seeing how many of the Powers are interested, and the European importance of what relates to the Principalities and to Christians in the East, the negotiations will assume the magnitude of a European Congress. Russia will probably concede the dismantling of Bomarsund, providing she can save Nicolaieff.

The *Globe* announces, in a leading article, that the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ... that Russia ... [illegible] ... the conferences ... [illegible] ... the Allies ... [illegible]

[illegible] of Hostilities by Russia.

From the London Post, Jan. 23.

[illegible] intelligence has been [illegible] from St. Petersburg that, on the 18th inst., [illegible] in the Russian Government [illegible] hostilities. [illegible]

[illegible] for the Future—Indefinite Nature of the Austrian Proposals.

[illegible]

THE RECEPTION OF THE PEACE NEWS THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

In England.

[illegible]

que, the Union, once known as the [illegible] which [illegible] and will [illegible] John Bull would have [illegible]. The Legitimists no doubt hate the [illegible] Emperor, and we are obliged to put up with a double portion of abuse, partly on our own account and partly on account of another whom the law forbids them to name except with respect. The blows that would no doubt be more willingly dealt in another direction are not allowed to go to loss, and for want of better application are directed to our shoulders. Happily the fury of a decrepit faction is more painful to witness than hard to be endured. If there were any use in trying to reason with the venerable affections which are wasted on the lovely Bear of the North, we would assure these antiquated dreamers about a past which can never be restored, that the Emperor of France was raised by six millions of Frenchmen to the throne, and that in accepting his alliance England has accepted that of France herself in the person of her universally elected chief. We would tell them, moreover, that the late Czar NICHOLAS offered to divide the Turkish Empire with England, leaving France out of the question, and if the latter had closed with the unscrupulous tempter, who would at this moment be loudest in their cries of vengeance? We will do the Legitimists the justice to acknowledge that we entertain a sufficiently good opinion of their patriotism to think that their indignation as Frenchmen would be as strong as it ought to be. But as England rejected the filthy bargain, and as she moreover, as soon as a pretext for quarrel with France was raised about the Holy Places, accepted the call made by France through the voice of the Emperor to unite for the protection of Turkey—and not only of Turkey, but of the independence of the different States of Europe—we would again ask the Legitimists how it is that by conduct which ought to touch the hearts of Frenchmen of all political creeds, England should have given them alone offence? Had England joined with Russia against France she would have incurred the undying hatred of all classes of Frenchmen, as she has no doubt obtained the greatest share of Russian animosity by her having taken a contrary course. But how it is that by uniting with France against Russia she has merited the abuse of the Legitimist press defies all explanation but the one, and that is, that the hopes of a restoration, chimerical as they may be, being rested upon Russia, have been scattered like dust to the winds, by the check which the alliance of the Emperor with England has given to that Power. With people who have an *arrière pensée* in their heads there can be no reasoning, for they mean something different from what they say. When the *Union* and *Assemblée Nationale* and other papers affect rage with England for thwarting, as they are pleased to pretend, the desire of France to put an end to the war, they really mean that they are furious at seeing the power they counted on for bringing back the Bourbons, deprived of *prestige* and strength by the hand of England.

In Russia.

The Constitutionnel publishes the following letter, dated St. Petersburg, Jan. 16, in the evening. It gives an account of the effect produced at the Russian capital by the Czar's acceptance of the Austrian proposals:

A report is going the round like wild fire. The Emperor is said to have given his adhesion to the Austrian ultimatum. No one will believe it to be true. Nevertheless, it is so. No member of the Imperial family, or of the Council of the Empire, not one of the Ministers, not even M. DE NESSELRODE, could have predicted this morning the pacific reply of the Czar ALEXANDER II.

For the last few days Prince ALEXANDER GORTSCHAKOFF, the Russian Envoy at Vienna, has kept the telegraph in continual play, appealing to the good sentiments of the Russian Government in favor of peace. He pointed out the serious consequences that would result from a categorical refusal.

This morning the Emperor ALEXANDER sent for the Chancellor and M. DE SENIAVIN, to make them acquainted with the decision he had adopted and his wish that it should be immediately communicated to Count VALENTINE ESTERHAZY. It was the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs who was charged to take the note to the Austrian Plenipotentiary. At the same time a summary of the note was forwarded by telegraph to Vienna.

Count NESSELRODE's notification to Count ESTERHAZY commenced as follows: "In giving additional *proof of the pacific sentiments* which animate him in the interest of the balance of power of Europe, his Majesty, my august master, has wished to testify publicly the price he attaches to consolidating the bonds of friendship which unite him to the Court of Vienna and to the other Courts of Europe."

The Emperor ALEXANDER appears to have consulted no one but himself in these grave circumstances. He has just charged the Grand Duke NICHOLAS with the delicate mission of communicating his decision to his brother, the Grand-Admiral CONSTANTINE. We shall only know to-morrow at St. Petersburg what passed at that interview.

At the moment I write, Cabinet couriers are starting in all directions with dispatches for the different sovereigns of Central Europe.

The representatives of the Foreign States at the Russian Court are on their way to the Chancery, to congratulate the Government of the Emperor. Count VALENTINE ESTERHAZY was not the last. He seems much rejoiced at the unforeseen issue of his mission; but he found M. DE NESSELRODE very reserved, and by no means disposed to give way to ebullitions of tenderness.

On returning to his chambers, Count VALENTINE ESTERHAZY sat down to draw up the report, which he forwards, to-morrow, to the Cabinet of Vienna, and which will be intrusted to the care of his first secretary, M. SZECHENYI.

The impression produced on the population of the capital, by the news of the decision of the Czar, is precisely this: great incredulity among the lower classes, and in the higher classes, where passing events are known sooner and better, profound astonishment, and some expressions of discontent.

All that remains to be done now is to fix the place where the conferences are to meet, for which the text of the Russian official note will serve as a basis, with the diplomatist who will represent Russia at them. The name of the latter is whispered about; some say Admiral Prince MENSCHIKOFF, but I think this is a bad joke; others M. DE BOUTENIEFF, the Privy Councillor; I willingly incline to believe it may be the latter.

I have no other news to communicate to-day. Groups are assembling in the streets, discussing the great news. A great number openly manifest their satisfaction, but the "Old Russians," the partisans of war at all price, are in consternation, and do not hesitate to declare that the Emperor ALEXANDER II. will not find a diplomatist who will affix his signature to a peace concluded under such circumstances.

In Germany.

From the Oesterreichische Correspondenz.

Glad tidings are now circulating throughout Europe! Russia has unconditionally accepted the propositions of the Allies as the basis of the future negotiations for peace. Loyally offered, and loyally accepted, we have a right to hope that they will lead to a peace which shall be lasting and honorable for all parties.

The moderation and disinterestedness which the December Allies have manifested during the war—which has not been waged with a view to conquest, or from selfish motives—will doubtless be displayed during the negotiations for a definitive peace. We can confidently say that the Imperial Russian Cabinet, which has now so honorably listened to the voice of Austria, will manifest the same spirit during the future negotiations.

From the Ost Deutsche Post.

The peace of Europe—a peace of a satisfactory and durable character—may now be considered as assured; not a peace in which the vanquished bends the head with gnashing of teeth under the yoke of the victor; not a peace containing within itself the germ of a war still more sanguinary than that which has been terminated, because the shame of the oppressed becomes a flaming furnace, in which the slightest breath produces a devouring flame. Europe has conquered Russia by the force of ideas; the [illegible] tradition of that Power has been vanquished by the progress of civilization; the saying of the great NAPOLEON, "*La Révolution fera le tour du monde*," has been accomplished.

Public opinion is doubtless a great Power, but France and England will after all retain the opinion that a series of events connected with Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, Kamiesch, Traktir, the fall of Sebastopol, the Sea of Azoff, and Kinburn, had a good deal to do with bringing Russia to accept terms which she would last year have spurned with indignation. The *Gazette* concludes its article with the following words: "Austria may boast of having entered the lists at the proper moment, and may congratulate herself justly on having gained most precious advantages for the whole world without shedding the blood of her children, without expending the wealth of the empire, and without forcing Russia farther back in her opposition to civilization."

Russian Sincerity Doubted.

Paris (Jan. 20) Correspondence of the London Times.

From the telegraphic dispatches received to-day it might be inferred that the acceptance by Russia of the Austrian conditions of peace is hardly so "pure and simple," so unconditional, as was at first supposed. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, for instance, expresses a hope that Russia will be entitled to consideration for her having "accepted [illegible]" by necessary negotiations. Again, a dispatch from Berlin speaks of a circular from M. DE NESSELRODE to M. BUDBERG, in which the Russian Minister explains to his agents "the motives for the acceptance of the propositions of Austria, and his intentions relative to further negotiations," and the remark on this is, that "hopes of peace have lost thereby a little of their force;" and lastly, the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* "hopes that Europe will show itself grateful for the moderation [illegible] by Russia!"

I am aware that it would be wrong to attach much importance or implicit credit to telegraphic messages containing [illegible] ... [illegible] ... though I have [illegible] ... and English Governments are fully prepared for all emergencies, and are carefully on the watch against treachery. I have not been ... [illegible] ... but I think it is [illegible] ... [illegible] ... our conditions of peace [illegible] ... the war, and the [illegible] is admitted by Russians themselves, who literally shed tears over the humiliation which has fallen on their country, and which

fers no choice but to bend. Russia accepts peace only because she cannot carry on the war, and because she bends with the help of her ally, (Prussia,) to make the best bargain she can under the circumstances. If the efforts that are now made to introduce that Power into the conferences be successful, the shame will be as great as is the impudence which can advocate or justify such an intrusion.

Russia's Sincerity Defended.

From Le Nord (Russian Organ) of Brussels.

Will it still be pretended that Russia is the make-bate of Europe; that it is Russia that wished for war? It is scarcely forty-eight hours since that we said that Russia, listening to the unanimous wishes of Europe—which, anxious, timid, and foreseeing terrible calamities in the prolongation of the war, implored peace from her—would not turn a deaf ear to that plaintive voice of humanity, and would make sacrifices with the most noble self-denial. We said so frankly, convinced that we were right, and we have not been deceived. But we should be deceiving our readers, and showing ourselves unworthy of the confidence with which we always sought to inspire them, should we pretend that Russia only accepted the propositions of peace made to her to please Europe.

It is not for us to develop this argument, for it would not satisfy us; and, thank Heaven, we are independent enough to say what we think. Truly, a Power like Russia should never lose sight of the wishes and interests of Europe. She ought to know, at a pinch, how to sacrifice her welfare to the happiness of others. But there is a limit to all things, even to self-denial. Who would believe it, even if we state it, that Russia has just sacrificed her interests to those of Europe, and that she has shown herself more European than Russian! No one. And we ourselves—we own it—we would not believe it.

We shall therefore be more sincere, and we shall be the more readily believed, when we say that Russia only accepted the proposition made to her *because it was her interest to do so, because she ought to do so;* and we will say why.

Every impartial, loyal and just-minded man must own that since the commencement of the war Russia was always desirous of peace, and that it always slipped through her fingers because she was never allowed to conclude it. This time she found herself in more advantageous conditions to obtain her object. After the heroic defence of Sebastopol the the efforts of her adversaries to seize upon the Crimea failed before the immense obstacles opposed to them by the Russians; and in Asia, where she took the offensive, she achieved a great success by the capture of Kars.

In this position, and still in her full vigor, Russia could await, yet desire peace. She herself made the first propositions, and when those of the Allies reached her through the medium of Austria she did not hesitate to accept them, for, with a trifling difference, they were nearly the same which had received her assent at the Vienna Conferences. One point only presented itself for the first time, and seemed to have been purposely inserted to prevent once more the work of peace.

Already, on her first refusal, which, however, was not a categorical refusal, Austria evinced an inclination to break off her relations with Russia, and to increase the complications of the war; while at London men exulted at beholding Russia once more fall into the snare. She might, in fact, have found the whole of Europe arrayed against her, which the force of circumstances and a complication of insidious engagements would have reduced, even against its will, to that hard extremity. It was here that the real enemies of Russia laid wait for her; it is for this result that England labored. Russia has upset their calculations, and she has done well.

But we maintain that it was her duty to do so on another ground, which refers to the future—a word which a great power must never lose sight of in its most grave resolutions. What is, in fact, the real cause of the war? What is the motive of this general, universal mistrust into which the very friends of Russia have been driven? The cause is that which all the most solemn declarations of Russia have not been able to annul, and which would always have existed as long as no positive, and, so to say, material proof had been brought forward to contradict it; it is the idea that the dream of the ambition of Russia was the conquest of Constantinople. However absurd, ridiculous, contrary to the most patent facts, was such a misconception, nevertheless it was so widely spread—it had struck *such deep root in public opinion*—that it would always have been an immense and most disadvantageous obstacle to Russia. Her adversaries therefore put a syllogism to her, which, although coming from an enemy, had nevertheless a certain value.

"*If you are sincere*," they said, "*in your protestations not to wish to seize upon Turkey, why not at one blow demolish that terrible supposition*, which, rightfully or wrongfully, will always be suspended over your head, by ceding to the Porte a small tract of land which brings you in nothing, and which is of no possible use to you except for the invasion of the Ottoman Empire? The day upon which you make that material concession, all Europe will believe that you do not follow the dreams of aggrandizement attributed to you; it will do more—it will own that it was in error."

Russia has just given this material proof of good faith to Europe, and in giving it she exclaims, "Do you believe me now?"

Russia has therefore destroyed at one blow the immense distrust which exists on all sides against her, and the snare about to be again laid for her too great susceptibility by the hatred of those who regard the present war less as a political than as a national one.

ENGLAND.

Retirement of Mr. Macaulay from Parliament.

The following farewell address by Mr. MACAULAY was published to his constituents in Edinburg on Tuesday morning:

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDINBURG.

GENTLEMEN: Very soon after you had done me the high honor of choosing me, without any solicitation on my part, to represent you in the present Parliament, I began to entertain apprehensions that the state of my health would make it impossible for me to repay your kindness by efficient service. During some time I flattered myself with the hope that I might be able to be present at important divisions, and occasionally to take a part in important debates. But the experience of the last two years has convinced me that I cannot reasonably expect to be ever again capable of performing, even in an imperfect manner, those duties which the public has a right to expect from every member of the House of Commons.

You meanwhile have borne with me in a manner which entitles you to my warmest gratitude. Had even a small number of my constituents hinted to me a wish that I would vacate my seat, I should have thought it my duty to comply with that wish. But from not one single elector have I ever received a line of reproach or complaint. If I were disposed to abuse your generosity and delicacy, I might, perhaps, continue to bear the honorable title of Member for Edinburg till the dissolution of Parliament; but I feel that by trespassing longer on your indulgence I should prove myself unworthy of it. I have, therefore, determined to dissolve our connection, and to put it in your power to choose a better servant than I have been.

I have applied to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and I have every reason to believe that the new writ will issue on the first day of the approaching session. This notice will, I trust, be long enough to enable you to make a thoroughly satisfactory choice.

And now, my friends, with sincere thanks for all your kindness, and with fervent wishes for the peace, honor, and prosperity of your noble city, I for the last time bid you farewell.

LONDON, Jan. 19. T. B. MACAULAY.

Mr. Macaulay and his Successor.

At a numerous and highly influential meeting of the Liberal Committee of the electors of the City of Edinburg, the following resolution was adopted with acclamation:

"That ADAM BLACK, Esq., has strong claims upon the electors of Edinburg, from his long and distinguished public services, to be one of the representatives of the city in Parliament; and is a most fit and proper person to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Right Hon. T. B. MACAULAY; that, accordingly, a requisition should forthwith be addressed to Mr. BLACK, requesting him to allow himself to be put in nomination at the ensuing election."

The *Scotsman* says of Mr. BLACK: "In every department of life he has merited the title and the rewards of a good citizen—to all of us his manner of life is known from his youth upwards. But in politics, or rather in all public affairs, he has showed an aptitude and ability even above his opportunities. Few men, taking so active and so firm a part in controverted questions, have, by mental force and moral uprightness, subdued the prejudices of so many opponents and retained such increasing troops of friends. Latterly he has neither sought nor shunned public life. If, therefore, an apparently preponderating portion of the citizens shall be found inclined to request his services in this new and higher capacity, we cannot believe that he will decline a duty so obvious and an honor so splendid."

In his farewell words, Mr. MACAULAY, it will have been seen, indicates that this step would have been taken sooner, had he not been dissuaded from it—first, by hopes of better health, and, later, by the absence of any satisfaction among the constituency. We (*Scotsman*) believe it is true, that it is but justice to Mr. MACAULAY that the truth should be known, that he has not here stated all the discussions by which he was affected. At several earlier periods, we understand, his desire and determination immediately to resign had been communicated to especial friends among the constituency, and he was again and again persuaded to retain his seat only by their remonstrance and entreaties. The motives under which these entreaties were made we can easily compose—for a time, perhaps, a more hopeful opinion of Mr. MACAULAY's health than he possessed himself; for a longer period, the probability that the unstable condition of political affairs and parties would bring on an early dissolution, and consequently that a little delay would save the city from being plunged [illegible] ... [illegible] ... knowledge that no party among the constituency [illegible] ... could be [illegible] ... the same motives might have continued to operate for yet a little longer, if Mr. MACAULAY himself had not become quite resolute against any

whether he say. We can scarcely believe, however, that, even without this [illegible] there could be a single member of the constituency inclined to charge with anything like unbecoming tenacity a man who has carried a proud sensitiveness unhardened and unsubdued through all the roughness of a troubled political life. And we are quite sure that bitter and unhappy as some of our controversies have been, there is not a man among us, or at least a man whose good will or good word is worth having, who follows Mr. MACAULAY into his retirement with any other feelings than pride, affection, and regret.

The Search for Sir John Franklin—The Admiralty Reward.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having, by a proclamation of the 7th of March, 1850, offered

1. A reward of £20,000 to any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, should discover and effectually relieve the crews of her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror*; and

2. The sum of £10,000 to any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, should discover and effectually relieve any of the crews of her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, or should convey such intelligence as should lead to the relief of such crews, or any of them; and

The sum of £10,000 to any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, should, by virtue of his or their efforts, *first* succeed in ascertaining their fate;

Hereby give notice that Dr. RAE having claimed to be entitled to the reward of £10,000 under the terms of the third paragraph of such proclamation, they will proceed, within three months from the date hereof, to adjudicate on such claim; and that all persons who, by virtue of such proclamation, deem themselves entitled to the whole or any part of the reward in question, must prefer their claims within such time, after the expiration of which no claim will be entertained.

Growth of Cotton in Italy.

Naples (Jan. 17) Correspondence of the London News.

There has been an attempt in Naples during the last week to interest the foreign residents and natives on the subject of the growth of Cotton by free labor. The idea is half commercial and half philanthropical, and taking it under this latter aspect there is great cause for joy that so practical a view has been taken of the great subject of Slavery. For though the evil might in the course of ages yield to the improved moral feeling of society, it will do so much more quickly when the maintenance of it is shown to be contrary to interest. I shall address myself solely, however, to the commercial question, whilst I give a short account of the visit of Mr. CLEGG, of Manchester. If he did not originate he is at all events very actively engaged in promoting the success of the movement to which I have alluded, and during the short time he has been in Naples he has managed to interest a few enterprising men on the subject. Mr. CLEGG's statements are very clear, and his statistics show that he is not engaged in the pursuit of any will-o'-the-whisp. The enormous annual consumption of Cotton in England, amounting to 915,200,000 lbs., shows that a vast field is required for its growth; and the probable increase in the demand during the last twenty years amounting to double the quantity, leads one reasonably to expect still a progressive increase. Under such circumstances, the speculation cannot be a bad one, and it becomes a question, also, whether the cultivation of what is now almost a necessary of life should be left to one country. Egypt had already taken it up, and ALEEM PACHA had refused the offer of £90,000 made by an English house in Alexandria for one year's crop. France was doing all in her power to encourage its growth in Algeria by guaranteeing a good price for three years. It is somewhat in the same way that Mr. CLEGG proposes to work here. He offers to take all that is grown at the market price. It was suggested at a meeting at the Rev. Mr. PUGH's, the chaplain of the embassy, that many obstacles existed in his way, such as high rents, the quality of the soil, and habits of the people; but more accurate inquiries enable me to remove them, and to show that the Two Sicilies would in every respect be admirably adapted for the cultivation of cotton. The average rental of land is not high, and of sandy swampy ground suited to the object proposed very low. Of such land, too, there is a vast quantity lying almost waste on the shores of the Adriatic from Lecce to Brindisi, and between Torre dell' Annunziata and Castellamare, and other parts. Cotton, too, is actually grown both in Sicily and on the Continent, so that the experiment would not be new, and it has entirely succeeded. In Sicily, about two millions of pounds are grown annually, half of which is exported to Naples and the other half is consumed in the island; in the continental part of the kingdom about 2,200,000 lbs. are grown and consumed, while 800,000 lbs. are imported from New-Orleans. The annual produce of the kingdom is therefore about 4,200,000 lbs., while the annual consumption is about 5,000,000 lbs. In proof of the yet greater capabilities of the country, a letter from a Sicilian merchant now before me says: "Notwithstanding the great consumption, it would not be difficult to export a quantity of cotton." This report is, therefore, founded on facts, is eminently encouraging to the project of Mr. CLEGG; and all that is wanting is a little capital and a little enterprise—just what the Neapolitans have not. Enterprise perhaps they have, but not that necessary element which is the life and soul of commercial success, and of all speculation—faith in oneself, and faith in others. The former has been destroyed by the political tutelage in which the Neapolitans have been and still are held—the latter has been utterly undermined by a system of government, which has done all that it can do to demoralize the country. The experiment, therefore, of growing or extending the growth of cotton by free labor in this kingdom must be undertaken by the foreigner, and little doubt of considerable success could exist, assuming my facts to be true, as I believe them to be.

The British Differences with Persia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 14, 1856.

The following is the text of the *ultimatum* addressed to the Court of Persia by Mr. MURRAY:

1. The Government shall restore to liberty the Princess, wife of MIRZA.

2. That it shall acknowledge MIRZA as Consul for the Queen of England.

3. That the Prime Minister of the Shah shall proceed to the residence of the English embassy, to offer an apology, and withdraw his offensive note.

Mr. MURRAY, in spite of some resistance, has left an agent at Teheran, and has threatened to support him by an English fleet in the Persian Gulf.

MORE HORRIBLE CASES OF POISONING IN EUROPE.

The Rugely Poisonings.

VERDICTS OF THE CORONER'S JURY IN THE CASE OF PALMER.

The Rugely poisoning case—which has absorbed public attention, even to the exclusion, for the moment, of the war and peace discussions,—with the parties and proceedings, is thus graphically sketched by the London correspondent of the Dublin *Nation*:

British society is studying the Rugely prosecution case. Parties of pleasure (I was one of them) go down to look into the case. The jury-room is small, but the interest is great. It is to be hoped that England is not represented very accurately in the characters of the family to which he belonged, in the unvarying bad characters of the witnesses examined, in the singular immorality revealed of the town of Rugely, in the marvelous cynicism in which now, but perhaps only since these transactions, the natives of that lugubrious place speak of every man as dishonest and every woman as immodest. But England, so smart individually and so dull in its collective organization, is faithfully represented in the circumstances of the investigation.

The Town Hall, in which the inquiry goes on, is rotten and unsteady, (built by contract,) and so incapable of bearing the weight of British flesh, which flocks thither of late, that every one expects it to come down with a run before the case is closed. There are twenty-three Jurymen, unsurpassed in their native land for dense imbecility, and for any other participation in the inquest than keeping their mouths wide open, and finding a verdict of wilful murder—no matter against whom—whenever called upon. The Coroner confines himself to drawing heads on his blotting paper. The solicitors, on each side, fussy provincials, of mean alacrity on small points, pass the day in abusing one another. The reports look smooth enough in the papers; but it is only now and then, when there is nothing else going on, that evidence is taken; when it is taken, it is rather slow, for somebody by the side of the Coroner takes every word in long hand, and his chief difficulty occurs in spelling, though indeed the calligraphy itself appears an obstacle to him, for as he writes, his tongue lolls out and he forms, with that ludicrous part of the body, imaginary corresponding characters in the air—as is the wont of Mohawks, and others new to penmanship.

The crowd behind these *dramatis personæ* consists of the British Bumpkin in all the pestilential attributes of rustic simplicity and purity, comprehending nothing of what is going forward—or rather standing still—but ready to cheer whenever the word poison is mentioned, and rather wondering why there is any delay in a-hanging of Master PALMER. There never was a case more remarkable for the bad characters of the witnesses to the crime of the criminal—and as they all belong to the calm, easy, unmetropolitan county of Stafford, what is the inference as to the condition of England? It is not only that PALMER, the surgeon, is a poisoner, but all his brothers are rogues and drunkards, that his father was dishonest, that his mother was unchaste—that for every one of his vile purposes he easily procured an agent; that in London highly respectable solicitors were eager to do his notoriously queer business with insurance offices, whom he intended to plunder when they had granted a policy on the life of the victim whom he had decided should not live; that a Postmaster of the town opened letters at his request; that the Coroner of the county, while inquiry was going on, took hints and £5 notes from him; that the clerks of the Telegraph Office would give documents up to him; the man servants could be hired by him to ply his brother with gin; that he could seduce his maid-servant the very night his murdered wife died; that sporting associates ... [illegible] ... could dine and drink, and joke with him, while they talked among themselves of the "tricks" of the "Doctor;" that [illegible] ready to sign fraudulent papers if paid for the trouble, and that medical men and referees, to any number, were always available to him when he wished to get up a conspiracy against an insurance office. The investi-

gation has gone to the bottom, be the dregs and sediment of English social life—and these, indeed, is national poison.

PALMER seems to have been a dull villain. If you want to know what sort of a man he is, remember J. [illegible]'s statue of a celebrated living Irishman in the Dublin Crystal Palace, and that's the man—coarse, sensual, and heavy. He was born a bad man, of bad parents, with sensual tastes, and as accident led him on to the turf, and his father's will made him a surgeon, it was a natural development of the innate rascality that when he got into this inevitable debt he should take to murder as a means of raising money. He went about crime in a very English way: methodically; in a business like spirit; being a punctual poisoner. It was very straightforward, and the only wonder is, that no one was acute enough to detect so palpable a murderer. He was constantly buying poison, antimony, prussic acid, and strychnine, in his neighborhood, though he knew, and every one knew, he had no practice of the regular kind. People often remarked that they had felt sick after drinking with him, for poison appeared his pastime, and he practised doses on his best friends.

Whenever anybody stayed a day or two at his house, their removal was to the churchyard. His father died suddenly—his wife died suddenly. Of six children he had by his wife, only one lived. His mother-in-law died suddenly. His brother died suddenly. The day before COOK died, PALMER brought strychnine from a druggist, a few doors distant from the inn in which an hour or two after PALMER left the druggist, COOK was in convulsions. He named one of his horses *Strychnine*. He kept only a few full bottles in his scullery, and they were bottles of poison. He was always clamoring to insure somebody's life and borrowing money to pay the premiums on bills discounted at the rate of 60 per cent. by respectable London solicitors. Rugely, if bad, is dull; so Rugely let him go on and only smiled and chuckled when the gossip went round that he had seduced such and such a "lass." He was popular in Rugely; Rugely deceived, is now disgusted and pines to see him hanged. The age of morality has not gone. CALCRAFT is indisposed—(having dined with a bishop)—and a thousand hands hold aloft a thousand ropes for PALMER.

CHARGE OF THE CORONER IN THE CASE OF PALMER.

The Coroner proceeded to sum up the evidence. He said that as that serious case was now brought to a close he should make but few observations upon it, as they had recently been engaged in one of a similar nature, and, therefore, it was unnecessary for him to make any remarks on the one at present before them. In the first place he must entreat them to dismiss from their minds statements and reports that had come to their knowledge from the public prints in reference to the unfortunate and distressing deaths of these persons, and to pay no attention whatever to the statements that had been promulgated with reference to themselves, the town, or the inquiry, as they must all feel satisfied that they were without foundation, and originated in the ill-will of those who published them. With regard to their duty of inquiring into the cause of the death of WALTER PALMER, the first question they would have to decide was, whether the deceased person came to his death by unfair means, or by excessive drinking, as that fact was proved beyond all doubt; or whether he had come to his death by something administered to him by any person pointed out in the course of the evidence.

No less, however, than eight medical men, who had been examined, had said that the deceased had not died from poison, but from apoplexy, produced by excessive drinking, whilst others had suggested that he might have died from prussic acid. Dr. DAY and Dr. CAMPBELL, who had professionally attended the deceased, had told them that they were aware of the disease WALTER PALMER was laboring under, and that they should not have been surprised if he had gone off suddenly, as he was a man of most intemperate habits. Dr. TAYLOR and Dr. REES, although unable to detect poison, thought that death might have arisen from prussic acid. Then there was the evidence of GEORGE WHYMAN, the assistant of Messrs. MANDER and WEAVER, the chemists of Wolverhampton, who stated, on the first occasion, that Mr. PALMER purchased prussic acid at their shop, and he now stated that it was on the Tuesday of the race week at Wolverhampton, (the 14th of August.) He stated that he purchased one ounce of prussic acid, which he put into a colored bottle and wrapped it up in a paper. It further appeared, from the evidence of THOMAS MYATT, the boots at the Junction Inn, at Stafford, that on the day previous to the 14th of August, Mr. WILLIAM PALMER gave him two bottles wrapped up in paper, and that he had been in Wolverhampton that day.

The only feature in the matter as far as regarded the boots was, that he gave the bottles back to WILLIAM PALMER, and he returned them back to the custody of the boots on the same day, telling him that they contained poison, and that they were to be kept in a dark place. If that were so, and he had given them back to the boots on the Tuesday, neither of them could be the bottle he purchased at WEAVER & MANDER's on that day. It appeared, too, that when he asked the boots for them, that he made no concealment of them, but had them in the presence of Mr. LLOYD, the landlord, and poured the contents of a small bottle, which were as clear as water, into one of them, and having mixed the contents of the two bottles took the small one away with him. According, however, to the evidence of the witness WALKENDEN, he stated that WALTER PALMER took nothing or had nothing given to him for an hour before his death, and, that being so, Dr. TAYLOR had said that his death was produced by apoplexy. There was another matter he would refer to, and he might say that the policies on which the life was sought to be insured were in the aggregate for £83,000, but it was not shown that the proposals came from WILLIAM PALMER, but were made by WALTER PALMER himself. One policy for £13,000 that was accepted was now in the hands of Mr. PRATT, a solicitor, and therefore he thought they would not be of opinion that that was any inducement to him to cause the death of his brother WALTER.

Dr. HARLAND, who had examined WALTER on behalf of an insurance company, expressed his belief that he died of apoplexy, and ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, who was called in shortly before his death, gave a very clear account of the state he was in, and fully confirmed the testimony of WALKENDEN and his wife; and Dr. MONCKTON, who made a *post mortem* examination, said, from the appearance of the body, he could form no other opinion than that he had died in a fit of apoplexy, as his habits would fully account for such a fatal termination. Dr. WEDDELL, who had examined him, had also called the attention of an insurance office to the fact that he had an attack of *delirium tremens*, and he said that he met WALTER PALMER in July last, in the Castle-road, Stafford, when he told him that he owed his brother WILLIAM £400; that he was then very well, drank but three glasses of bitter beer a day and ate like a thresher; but that he had prevented him from insuring his life several times, and there ought then to be an end of it; that witness had also given it as his opinion that the deceased died from apoplexy, produced by excessive drinking.

His habits were also spoken to by Mrs. WALTER PALMER, who, on inquiring of WILLIAM PALMER why he had not telegraphed for her when her husband was taken ill, was told that he was delirious for four days, and that when he died so ghastly was his appearance that he had him closed up in lead. She had shortly before told her husband that, if he would take the pledge and keep it for six months, she would consent again to live with him. She had left him, and lived separately for seven years, with the exception of three months, when she lived with him, but was again compelled to leave him, in consequence of his drunken habits. The Coroner then read, *in extenso*, the evidence of the principal witnesses, and in conclusion left it to the jury to determine upon the case, which was then fully before them.

At twenty minutes past six o'clock the jury retired to consider their verdict. At half-past eight o'clock they reëntered the court, when a most profound silence immediately ensued, although the hall was crowded in every part.

The Jurymen having answered to their names,

The Coroner said, Gentlemen, are you agreed upon your verdict?

The Foreman—We are.

The Coroner—What do you find the cause of the death of WALTER PALMER?

The Foreman (emphatically)—We find that WALTER PALMER died from the effects of prussic acid, and wilfully administered to him by WILLIAM PALMER.

THE RUGELEY POISONINGS.

The Wolverhampton *Chronicle* says that "a book has been found in PALMER's library which treats of poisoning by strychnine, and in one page of this book there are a number of marginal notes in PALMER's handwriting descriptive of the symptoms and effects of strychnine, which exactly, in every particular, correspond with the symptoms exhibited by the late Mr. COOK immediately before his death. This book is in the possession of the police, and will be produced at the trial."

BIOGRAPHY OF PALMER THE POISONER.

The *Medical Times and Gazette* publishes a memoir of the accused WILLIAM PALMER, from which we cull the following extracts:

"It appears that WILLIAM PALMER is a member of a very wealthy family, and is now in his thirty-fourth year or thereabouts. He was educated for the medical profession, was a pupil at St. Bartholomew's, received the diploma of the College of Surgeons in 1846, and settled at Rugely, his native place. He married in 1847, ANNE, the natural daughter of Colonel WILLIAM BROOKES and MARY THORNTON, his housekeeper. Colonel BROOKES, who, after quitting the East India service, took up his residence at Stafford, died in 1834, leaving considerable property, and more than one natural child. To ANNE THORNTON, he bequeathed, by a will dated July 27, 1833, nine houses at Stafford, besides land, and the interest of 20,000 stock rupees, for herself and her children, and appointed Dr. EDWARD KNIGHT, a highly respectable physician at Stafford, and a Mr. DAWSON, her guardians and trustees. To MARY THORNTON, the mother of ANNE, the Colonel bequeathed certain property, which was to pass to the daughter at the decease of the mother. MARY THORNTON departed this life, it is said, while a guest at PALMER's house, in 1848 or 1849. Now, although the will of Colonel BROOKES would seem clear enough to any one who was ignorant of law, and although, in the present state of the law, as we are informed, it would be sufficient, yet it was discovered by the legal fraternity some years since, that the language conveying the bequest to ANNE THORNTON was not sufficiently forcible to convey it to her absolutely, but only to give her a life interest in it; so that at her decease it was liable to be claimed by the heir-at-law to Colonel BROOKES. Under these circumstances, there was nothing unnatural or unusual in the idea that PALMER should insure his wife's life, in order to protect himself from the inevitable loss which must ensue in case of her decease. [illegible] ... [illegible] or £600 a-year, besides nine houses, and the interest of the stock rupees—probably altogether worth at least £400 per annum, upon which he had borrowed largely

[illegible] such an interest in his wife's life as would justify insurance. Mrs. PALMER died on September 29, 1854, leaving only one surviving child—a boy of seven years old, so as to justify the husband in effecting an insurance on [illegible] ... [illegible] PALMER brought up the life policies on the 18th October, 1854, and employed Mr. [illegible] ... Mr. PRATT, who seems to have acted with entire bona fide, and the caution usual among lawyers, required to be furnished with evidence of the husband's pecuniary interest in the life of his wife, took counsel's opinion on every step, and obtained the £8,000 from the offices on the 5th February, 1855; strangely enough the £3,000 (from the Scottish Equitable) was paid through a banker, unknown to PRATT.

The same publication, alluding to poisoning by tartar emetic, says:

The Rugeley case seems to be the first occasion on which we hear of tartar emetic as a slow poison; and we may fully expect that this point, as well as the varied and apparently uncertain action of this substance as a poison, will be well handled by the gentlemen of the long robe employed in the defence. The public mind is not aware of the diversity of action of poisons according to the dose and circumstances of administration. First, then, an irritant poison may destroy life by its action on the glands which [illegible] ... Second, it may do so by its irritative effect on the stomach, or on the intestines. Third, it may [illegible] ... [illegible]. Fourth, if the patient lives on, it may again produce a fresh set of symptoms by the process through the channel by which nature destines it to be eliminated from the body. Now, in the cases in which tartar emetic has been [illegible] ... [illegible] ... in the cases of the two children poisoned, as reported in Taylor. But in the case before us the second, third and fourth classes of symptoms were [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... the other common drugs which he possessed does not amount to much.

THE INSURANCES.

The following narrative of the interviews with the prisoner and his deceased brother, WALTER PALMER, with reference to the policy on the life of the latter with the Gresham Insurance Office, is given by Mr. FARREN, the Actuary and Secretary of that Company: It appears that the proposal for insuring the life of WALTER PALMER for £13,000 was left at the office of the company by a person who was unknown there. It was stated in the proposal paper that WALTER PALMER had suffered from one attack of *delirium tremens*, that he was married, that his general health was good, and that he was not then addicted to habits of intemperance. Mr. FARREN, thinking the proposal for insurance a peculiar one, required that WALTER PALMER should attend in London and be examined by their own medical man. He also directed an inquiry to be made at Rugeley as to his habits of life. A communication was, in consequence, made to the office by Mr. FAWKE, a respectable chemist and druggist residing in Rugeley—and the same gentleman is foreman of the Coroner's Jury now inquiring into the death of WALTER PALMER—and his representation not being satisfactory, Mr. FARREN resolved not to recommend the life for acceptance to the board, unless upon certain conditions, and after a satisfactory medical examination. An appointment was made for WALTER PALMER, in London, and he attended with his brother. Mr. ALFRED SMITH, the medical officer of the society, then carefully examined WALTER PALMER, and reported that he could not detect any traces of organic disease. Mr. FARREN inquired of WALTER what his intentions were, and whether he really meant to abandon his habits of intemperance, and lead a new life. WALTER PALMER, who appeared to be in low spirits, said that such was his desire, but that "drink was always ready for him," and that he could not resist the temptation. He also added that he was very unhappy, and that his brother would not allow him any money unless he insured his life. Mr. FARREN told him that he had no organic disease, and that if the office was convinced that WILLIAM PALMER sincerely desired to protect his brother from the influences which appeared to surround him, and that if he were placed in a comfortable home, where his habits would be under some control, they would not object to insure his life, on the condition that they were not to pay it if he died within five years from the completion of the policy. The office made this condition feeling assured, from the medical examination of Mr. SMITH, that if WALTER PALMER resisted the temptation of drink for five years, his natural constitution was so sound and good that his life might then be considered insurable. WILLIAM PALMER demurred to these terms, and asked whether the life would not be accepted upon some more favorable conditions, urging that his brother's life, now that he had reformed, was as good a life as could be found. Mr. FARREN said that if that were so, and that if Mr. WILLIAM PALMER was really going to take care of his brother, and had such an excellent opinion of his life, he could not reasonably object to be his own insurer for five years. WILLIAM PALMER's reply was, "That would not suit my book at all." Both brothers then left the office, and in a few days afterwards (less than a week) WALTER PALMER died.

THE TRANSACTIONS WITH MR. PRATT.

It will be remembered that the inquest on WALTER PALMER stands adjourned to Wednesday, in order that besides Dr. TAYLOR and others, Mr. PRATT, of May Fair, the solicitor, may be produced as a witness. It is stated that Mr. PRATT disclaims all knowledge of the extent of WILLIAM PALMER's insurance transactions. He states that he was introduced to PALMER two years ago by a person named HATTON, and that, as he did not altogether like the introduction, he declined to have anything to do with his new client until he had given him an account of who and what he was. PALMER described himself as a surgeon, residing at Rugeley, with large expectations from his mother, to whom his father had left all his property, and in want of money for present emergencies. Upon this representation Mr. PRATT states that he was induced to get him loans of money from some of his clients—the loans being principally secured upon bills of exchange, drawn upon, and accepted by, Mrs. PALMER, and upon the deposit of conveyances of land, in the neighborhood of Rugeley, which PALMER had purchased.

A large proportion of the advances made by PRATT were for the purchase of race horses, PALMER having paid for *Nettle* and *The Chicken* upwards of £2,000. The bills drawn upon Mrs. PALMER were for large sums—some of them £2,000 and £1,500; and they were renewed from time to time, PALMER sending up a portion of the amount on account, and new bills for the balance. The whole amount of the advances made by Mr. PRATT's clients amount to £11,290; and of this sum he states upwards of £8,000 was in cash. In some instances Mr. PRATT threatened Mrs. PALMER with law proceedings, and actually sent down writs to be served upon her; but the letters were all stopped in the Post-Office; and he declares that he never could get a reply to any of his letters to Mrs. PALMER except through WILLIAM PALMER; and that when he went down to Rugeley to see Mrs. PALMER, she was represented as too ill to be seen, and that he was compelled to return to London without the satisfaction of an interview.

Mr. PRATT further states, in his own justification, and as a reason for his applications to have insurances effected on the life of WALTER PALMER, subsequently to the issue of the Prince of Wales policy for £13,000, that WILLIAM PALMER repeatedly assured him that the first policy was not sufficient to cover the advances made by his mother and himself to WALTER PALMER, and that it would be absolutely necessary to have another insurance effected to cover family advances. The only consideration, however, which WILLIAM PALMER himself admits to have passed between himself and WALTER, for the assignment to the former of the Prince of Wales' policy, was £400, and even this sum appears to have been considerably in excess of the actual debt due by WALTER PALMER at the time of his death. Mr. PALMER allowed WALTER a stipend of £3 per week, which seems to have been paid to him principally by WILLIAM PALMER.

It should also be observed, that Mr. PRATT states that he refused to negotiate the policy at the Prince of Wales office, until he had proof of the advances made by WILLIAM PALMER, and that when the latter instructed him to get a further insurance effected upon WALTER's life, he offered it, in the first instance, to the Prince of Wales office, who declined to increase their risk. Mr. PRATT also adds, that he never saw BATES in his life, and that he sent down the proposal he had made for the Solicitors' and General Office, for assuring the life of that individual, for £25,000 when he found that PALMER could not satisfy him of his position in life. Mr. PRATT expresses his perfect willingness to state every circumstance within his knowledge, tending to throw light upon the inquiry.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WALKENDEN, the principal witness who spoke to the state of health of WALTER PALMER for the week before his decease, appears to have been a hanger-on appointed and paid by WILLIAM PALMER to live with his brother, and supply him with inordinate quantities of ardent spirits. He was formerly a publican in Stafford, and WALTER PALMER boarded and lodged in the house. WALKENDEN appears never to have left him alone, except for a few hours. It is proved that WALTER PALMER went about with him much as an imbecile person might do with his keeper, than as a free agent. They went to races together, visited public-houses and places of amusement together, and WALKENDEN admits that for this description of service he was paid £1 a week. His receipts for this stipend have been found, but as they are made to be receipts from "Mr. W. PALMER," and not WILLIAM PALMER, there is not yet evidence to show that WILLIAM, and not WALTER, was the paymaster. WALTER PALMER's small allowance from his mother, and the trifling advances from his brother, would alone seem to negative the supposition that he could have paid £1 a week out of £3 a week as wages to his attendant.

The evidence of WALKENDEN that WILLIAM PALMER never visited his brother from the Saturday before his death until the morning on which the event happened, is completely contradicted by the evidence of PALMER's own diary, in which he states that on Sunday, the 12th of August, he visited his brother twice. The diary also contains memoranda that he went to Stafford on the following Tuesday, and on the following Thursday, and that he went to Liverpool on Friday (the 17th) to acquaint his wife of his brother's death. The evidence of Mr. LLOYD, the [illegible] Palmer was in [illegible] both days [illegible]

[illegible] Palmer [illegible] have ultimately paid everybody [illegible] The domestic arrangements seem to have been kept, with great regularity, and the [illegible] The house, which he occupied, is the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. It is an old-fashioned, commodious dwelling, with large and beautifully kept gardens. It is now shut up, and desolate.

Extraordinary Poisoning Cases at [illegible]

On Wednesday afternoon three men were placed at the bar of the city Courthouse, before Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], and Mr. J. A. [illegible], Magistrates, on a charge of poisoning, which, in some of its main features, resembles the Rugeley case. The prisoners [illegible] James [illegible] Dunn is implicated in the same charge, but [illegible] been convicted for another offence, and is serving a period of imprisonment. [illegible], instructed by Messrs. [illegible], appeared on behalf of the [illegible] Insurance Company, as prosecutors; Mr. [illegible], barrister, on behalf of the prisoner Monaghan; and Mr. [illegible], solicitor, for the prisoner [illegible]. It is understood that the prisoner Holland, who is a surgeon, has made a confession or statement to Mr. [illegible], revealing the whole of his transactions with the other prisoners, which [illegible] is to the effect that, being surgeon to the [illegible] Insurance Company for the district, the [illegible] had applied to him to pass John Monaghan (the prisoner Monaghan's father) as a good life, and that subsequently there were in his surgery [illegible] making a solution of white lead with [illegible], and asked him if it could not be done without [illegible]. He then showed them that it could be mixed with whisky so as to be colorless. There was reason to believe that some of this mixture was given to the old man Monaghan, who died some months ago, when the prisoners, and [illegible] claimed the £200, the sum for which Monaghan's life had been insured, but were refused the money. His disclosures had also led to the belief that two other persons had been similarly poisoned.

Mr. [illegible] stated that the charge against the prisoners, along with Dunn, (who was in prison for embezzling money belonging to an Insurance Company,) was for having destroyed the life of one John Monaghan, the father of the prisoner Jas. Monaghan, to obtain the sum of £200 from the [illegible] Life Insurance Company. He should, if he succeeded in establishing a sufficient case, apply to the Bench to remand them to a future day, and in the interim make an application to the coroner to exhume the body of John Monaghan, so that it could undergo a post-mortem examination, and then get a [illegible] under which the body of Dunn might be removed from prison, to be placed at the bar along with the prisoners Monaghan and Barry. His first application would be to the Bench to liberate Holland from the dock, so that he might be examined as a witness. There was reason to believe, from the disclosures he had made, that he was willing to further the ends of justice, and his evidence was of great importance towards establishing the charge against the other prisoners.

[illegible] having consented to the application, Thomas Bull Holland was removed from the dock to the witness box and subjected to a long examination of some hours. The examination was most painful to listen to, because Holland prevaricated to an extent which rendered it almost impossible to get half a dozen consecutive sentences from him without the greatest contradictions. Probably this was to some extent in consequence of a warning from the Bench that he was not bound to answer any question that might criminate himself. At the close of the examination of this witness the Bench retired for a few minutes, and on returning, the Chairman said they had given the case their best [illegible]

On Wednesday an inquest was held by Mr. Herford, City Coroner, at the Bridge Inn, Fairfield-street, Ancoats, on the bodies of two children, named Anne Green, aged seven, and Margaret Green, aged four years, the daughters of Peter Green, dyer, of No. 46 St. Andrew's street, Ancoats, whose deaths have occurred under such circumstances as to excite suspicion that they had poison administered to them. Both the deceased children were enrolled in a burial club, from which the parents were entitled to receive £5 on the death of each child. The inquiry was adjourned to this day in order to an analysis of the contents of the intestines of the deceased.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Crimea.

Accounts from the Crimea are to the 6th of January. They mention no fact of the least importance. The cold was intense, and the sea had frozen along the coast, but particularly in the ports of Kamiesch and Balaklava, and in the roadstead of Sebastopol. The ice, however, soon disappeared. The men who suffered most were porters and laborers recently arrived in the Crimea, and not yet inured to the climate. The cannonade from the north forts continued uninterruptedly. It is remarked that recently the Russians have fired large shells into Sebastopol, whereas they formerly threw only bombs; hence it is inferred they have received fresh supplies of material. Their fire on the city does not do much damage but was directed with a sagacity that showed they had accurate information of all the movements in the Allied camp. Several spies had been arrested. Stringent measures were being adopted to prevent communication with the enemy. 2,500 permissions to reside at Balaklava have been issued, and without such permission no one will be allowed to remain, and no persons excepting non-commissioned officers of the English army will be allowed to open stores and canteens.

Special Correspondence of the Daily News.

Camp Sebastopol, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The monotony of camp life in the Crimea has not been broken by any event worthy of record. When the last mail left, on the 6th inst., the snow which covered the ground, in some places upwards of a foot in depth, was melting rapidly. Now the snow has entirely disappeared. On the open ground, large green patches of new vegetation are scattered, and many of the earlier bulbous plants are shooting up. Should the wind veer to the northwards, the scene will be wholly changed in a few hours. The roads are unavoidably in a bad condition. The traffic upon them is immense and constant.

In the early part of the week, the destruction of the remaining portions of the Karabelnaia in charge of the English engineers was effected. Part of the great basins still remain to be destroyed. The Russians have maintained their fire from the north side, and a few casualties have occurred among the men engaged in [illegible] stones from the ruins of the town. It is stated that, in addition to Austria and Prussia, the proposals for peace were also strongly supported by Holland, at the Court of St. Petersburg. Much doubt has been thrown on the existence of the alleged Russian Circulars, placing an unfavored interpretation on the proposals of peace accepted by the Czar.

Wreck of American Ships.

Irish papers contain accounts from Drogheda of the loss of the American bark *Independence*, of Bath, Me., Capt. Marshall, on the Strand, near Bettystown, north of the Nanny River. The bark was returning on her first trip to New-Orleans, from Liverpool. She was 1,300 tons register and 2,000 tons burden, having at the time a crew of 30 hands, and with 700 tons of salt in cargo. The *Independence* struck at 4 A. M., a fresh breeze blowing inward at the time, and which continued all day. About an hour after the accident, the *Foig-a-Ballagh*, a Liverpool steamer, Capt. Hanery, opportunely arrived, and took all hands safely to Drogheda. A ship which soon afterward arrived, reports having passed numerous spars and other wreck of the bark, but from the heavy sea, found it impossible to secure them. The wreck, at present, lies on the banks, and will probably break up.

The *Horogen*, a new American ship, sailed from Liverpool on the 18th for New-Orleans, and on the 20th struck on Arklow Bank and became a total wreck.

The *Mary Green*, belonging to the Liverpool and Philadelphia line, sailed from Liverpool Dec. 28, and on Jan. 6 was abandoned in a sinking state, [illegible], lon. 17 W.; crew picked up and landed at Falmouth.

[illegible] the Steamship Arago. [illegible]

Falmouth, Friday evening. [illegible]

[illegible] Southampton, with [illegible] contact.

[illegible] night, on the 25th, and the report says "all well."]

London, Saturday [illegible].

We have reason to believe that, according to the precedents of 1814 and 1815, when Lord Castlereagh, who was then Foreign Secretary, assisted at the negotiations at Vienna and Paris, Lord Clarendon will represent Great Britain at the conferences which will probably be held at Frankfort, after preliminaries of peace are signed. Baron Brunnow and Count Orloff will, it is said, appear on the part of Russia.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

The *Daily News* city article, dated Friday evening, says: The funds to-day have experienced an unfavorable reaction of ⅛ ℘ cent. After so marked a rise as that lately witnessed, a partial relapse is not surprising. The chief depressing influence, however, appears to rest with the continued sales on Government account. The Bank of England, having made large advances to Government, sells stock for the latter, and thus draws back the notes issued in payment of the dividend. Owing to the demand for money against these sales and to meet to-day's final settlement on the Turkish Loan, the Money Market in the Stock Exchange was rather stringent, and lenders could easily obtain 6 ℘ cent. upon Government securities. Out of doors, however, there was no tightness. It is presumed that little, if any, of the gold by the *Champion of the Seas* will be retained here. The Coin and Bullion and the Reserve of Notes in the returns of the Bank of England show in each case a small increase. The addition to the Treasury deposits is explained by the increase in the Government Securities held by the Bank. The Directors have evidently made fresh advances to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The further decrease of more than half a million in the private Securities is a satisfactory feature, indicating a diminution of the pressure for money in commercial circles. The Railway Shares market to-day participated in the reaction of Consols.

The London *Times'* City Article of Friday evening's date says:

"The English funds have shown diminished buoyancy to-day, and have closed at a reaction of one-half per cent. The principal cause of the heaviness seemed to consist in an increased demand for money consequent upon some rather heavy sales by an influential broker and the payment of the final installment on the Turkish Loan. A few days back, advances on stocks for short periods could be readily obtained at 5 ℘ cent., and this afternoon they were in great demand at 6 ℘ cent. Lower prices from France likewise contributed to the prevailing heaviness. There was still a complete absence of political news, and the feeling with regard to the prospects of peace does not appear to have undergone any change. In well-informed quarters an impression is gaining ground that the approaching conference will be held in Paris.

As the accounts from the Bank of France are understood to have been lately of a more favorable character, it is thought that a portion of the gold by the *Champion of the Seas* will be taken to the Bank of England.

London Markets.

Per Persia.] London, Friday, Jan. 25—5 P. M.

Owing to the anticipations of peace having received some additional confirmation, we have to notice an improvement in some of the principal articles of Colonial and Foreign Produce; whilst those which, to a certain extent, are dependent on the continuance of the war for the maintenance of their value, are difficult of sale, and in most instances lower. Money in rather less demand. Consols leave off 90⅞@90⅞ for money, and 91⅛@90⅞ for the account. Dollars 4s. 11½d. Bar Silver 5s. 1½d., both nominal. [illegible] Mexican Silver, which [illegible] Bar [illegible] a few bars Honduras Silver [illegible]

[illegible] firm at late quotations. Tough Cake and Tile [illegible]; Best Selected [illegible]. Sheathing, 14d.; Yellow Metal 12d.

Coffee—There is a good demand for Plantation Ceylon, and 454 casks, 260 bags at auction sold at full prices to 6d. advance, fine ordinary to middling selling from 57s.@62s. 260 bags Native Ceylon brought from 59s.@62s. 6d. for good ordinary, and 58s.@58s. 6d. for very good. 54 bales good long berry Mocha realized 76s. In floating cargoes nothing to report.

Cotton firm, and 9,250 bales have been sold at fully ⅛d. advance. At Liverpool the demand has also been active; middling Orleans is quoted 5⅝.

Turpentine—No sales to report. Spirits: American in demand at 32s.

The Corn market was very quiet on Monday, and only a few sales of English Wheat were made at a decline of 4s.@5s. ℘ qr. on the prices of the previous Monday; the bulk of the supply remained unsold, the offers made being generally 4s.@5s. ℘ qr. lower, which holders were not disposed to accept. In Foreign nothing doing. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 76s. 1d. on 101,466 qrs. returned. To-day the market was quiet, without change in prices.

Drugs, &c.—Cutch dull, and lower; 800 bags at auction were mostly bought in at 30s. Gambier, 16s.@16s. 6d. for good quality. Camphor quiet. Turkey Opium 15s. Quicksilver 1s. 8d. Logwood—15 tons Jamaica sold at £6 5s.; 25 tons Redwood £8 12s. 6d.@£8 15s.

Molasses—100 puncheons British West India sold from 19s.@20s. 6d.

Hemp—In Russian nothing doing; St. Petersburg Clean £40, nominal. Manila flat; 250 bales were bought in at £25 for very inferior.

Jute—Of 3,400 bales offered only about 500 sold at a decline of £1 ℘ ton, from £13 15s.@£13 17s. 6d. for common to good common, with fine bright at £20.

Linseed Cakes dull, at rather reduced rates.

Indigo—Very firm, and a large business has been done on speculation at an advance of 8d.@10d. ℘ lb on last sale's rates. The declarations for the ensuing sale amount to 8,388 chests.

Iron—In demand at £8@£8 5s. for Bars, Rails £8@£8 5s., f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig 76s., mixed Nos. on Clyde.

Linseed—Arrivals are large, say 11,198 qrs., all from the East Indies; purchases are limited, and prices nominal; but holders show no anxiety to press sales. Black Sea, on the spot, 72s., East Indian 72s.@73s., sellers for arrival at 68s.

Oils—Fish very quiet; Sperm £125@£126, nominal; Rape also lower. Refined of good quality offered at 57s.@58s. 6d., and foreign Brown at 53s. 6d.@55s. Linseed has further declined to 37s. on the spot, at which price there is some demand for export. Cocoa Nut 39s.@40s. Palm 41s.@42s.

Lead—Very firm. Common Pig £25 15s.@£26.

Rum is again lower; 300 casks, chiefly Leeward, have been sold at £3 5s.@£3 6s., proof, for Brown, and £3 4s. for pale.

Rice—Prices have further given way 6d.@1s. ℘ cwt., but a considerable business has been done at this reduction. For arrival, 3,000 tons Bengal of the new crop (February and March shipments) have changed hands from 13s. 3d.@13s. 6d. for good middling, ex ship, and 14s. landed. 14,450 bags have been offered at auction, of which 10,000 bags Bengal sold at 13s. 6d. for good middling white, 11s.@11s. 6d. for good cargo kind, and 10s. 6d.@11s. for ordinary; 850 bags fair pinky Madras at 12s. 6d.@13s. and 2,600 Larong Arracan at 11s. 3d.

Tin firm. Straits, 120s.; Banca, 121s. English without change.

Saltpetre in limited demand. Prices have a downward tendency. 5 to 3 ℘ cent. ref., 36s.@37s.; 10 to 6, 31s.@33s.

Spices—Black Pepper—1,300 bags Malabar sold at 5⅜d. for fair light, and 5⅛d.@5⅝d. for good half heavy. Cloves—400 pkgs. Zanzibar sold steadily at 5⅜d.@5⅜d.

Tea is flat, and little doing. Common Congou, 9¼d.@9½d.

Sugar—There has been an improved demand both for home consumption and export, and a fair business has been done, the latest quotations establishing an advance of 1s.@2s. ℘ cwt. from the lowest point. Of West India 2,400 casks have been sold, and 14,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction mostly found buyers. Privately, 6,000 bags clayed Manila on the spot sold at 42s.@42s. 9d.; 900 cases brown Bahia at 38s. 6d.@41s. 6d.; and about 4,900 bags brown Pernambuco at 36s. 6d., landed, for this port; 2,000 bags brown Rio Grande at 37s., for a near port; and 600 Manila, to arrive, at 39s. 6d., free of particular average, for Holland.

Cocoa—Flat. 170 bags Granada were withdrawn from 47s.@43s. for fair red.

Tallow—Is quiet at 58s. for Y. C. on the spot. For the last three months of the year there are sellers at 53s.

American Stocks—The quotations have assumed a more business-like appearance, and with some revival of demand for investment the expectations of holders of State stocks and Railway securities have risen. In City stocks we cannot note any dealings. There are buyers of United States Bonds of 1868 at 104½. Sellers of Alabama 5 ℘ cent. Sterling Bonds at 81. Some dealings have taken place in California 7 ℘ cent. Bonds of 1870 at 89@91½. Maryland 5 ℘ cent. Sterling 90 buyers, sellers at 93. No Massachusetts Sterling on the market; above par would be given. Mississippi nominal at 43@45 for the Planters' Bank Bonds, and 16@18 for those of the Union Bank. Buyers for Pennsylvania Stock at 73, and for the Bonds at 81½@82. For the South Carolina Bonds maturing 1866, 90 is offered, without sellers. Tennessee 6 ℘ cent. Dollar Stock offered at 84. Virginia 6 ℘ cent. Dollar have been offered at 87½; no Sterling 5 ℘ cent. Bonds for sale under 84. New-Orleans Consolidated City Bonds placed at 79. Canada 6 ℘ cent. Sterling Bonds in demand at 107½@108. Sales of Nova Scotia at 102½. Business has been done in Illinois Central Railroad Bonds at 77; in Freeland at 83; in New-York Central at 91; in Sinking Fund Bonds at 80; in Panama (1859) 7 ℘ cent. Bonds at 93; in ditto (1864) at 95; in Pennsylvania Central 1st mortgage, at 90; in Grand Trunk of Canada Shares at £10@12 discount, £8 discount now asked; Grand Trunk Debentures 96.

BARING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Friday, Jan. 25, 1856.

The week's arrivals from the States have been [illegible] bushels Corn, and [illegible] bbls. Flour. [illegible] and from Europe, [illegible] Wheat, [illegible]

Since our Circular of 22d inst., the [illegible] show great firmness [illegible] tions are limited, owing to the continued uncertainty as to the results of the peace negotiations.

Our market to-day opened with an improved demand for Wheat, which induced sellers to raise their pretensions; this rather checked business, and at the close it was less active. Flour was a slow sale, and rather cheaper. Indian Corn lost the buoyancy of Tuesday, and was 6d. lower. The quotations are: Flour 38s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, Red 10s. 10d. to 11s. 3d.; White, 11s. 9d. to 12s. ℘ 70 lbs.; Indian Corn, mixed 38s. to 38s. 6d. ℘ 480 lbs. Wakefield, to-day, recovered part of the decline of last week, and London was firm, at Monday's prices.

Beef—Transactions this week have been confined to a few retail sales, chiefly of "Gurney's" Old, at £5 12s. 6d.; a better feeling, however, seems to be springing up.

Pork—Nothing to report. Some parcels of New have arrived, but are not yet landed.

Bacon—In fair request, at the quotations; for forward delivery it is offered at 45s. ℘ cwt.

Lard—Is scarce, but dull; parcels to arrive do not meet buyers, although offered at very much reduced rates.

Tallow continues unsettled and fluctuating; there is, however, rather more disposition to buy, and we quote Butchers' Association, 58s. to 60s. ℘ cwt.

Resin—Continues very dull, at 4s. 3d.

Bark steady.

Cotton—On Wednesday, there was a brisk demand, at the extreme rates of the week, but yesterday there was less doing, and prices were scarcely so buoyant; again, to-day, the demand is only moderate, and the market closes about 1-16d. ℘ lb above last Friday's quotations. In Manchester, a fair business has been done this week, at full prices. Middling Orleans, 5¾d.; Mobile, 5 9-16d.; Uplands, 5 9-16d. ℘ lb. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

American Securities.

B. Bell & Co. report as under:

There has been during the past week a decided improvement in the Market for American Securities, and prices have generally advanced. The business in State Stocks and Bonds has not been large, but an active demand has arisen for Railroad Bonds,—more particularly those of the Illinois Central, New-York and Erie, and Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies. Present prices are quoted:

United States 6 ℘ Cents., 1867–'68	104	@	—
United States 5 ℘ Cent. Bonds, 1865	104	@	—
Alabama 5 ℘ Cent. Sterling Bonds	79	@	81
Maryland 5 ℘ Cent. Sterling Bonds	90	@	—
Massachusetts 5 ℘ Cent. Sterling Bonds	100	@	—
Miss. 6 ℘ Cent. Pl'rs B'k Bonds, 1841–'71	43	@	45
Miss. 6 ℘ Cent. Union Bank Bonds	16	@	18
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ Cent. Sterling	73	@	74
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ Cent. Bonds, 1877	80	@	82
South Carolina	—	@	—
Virginia 5 ℘ Cent. Sterling Bonds, 1888	83	@	85
Virginia 6 ℘ Cent. Bonds, 1886	86	@	88
Boston 5 ℘ Cent. Bonds, divers	90	@	92
Montreal 6 ℘ Cents., 1856–'65	83	@	85
New-Orleans 6 ℘ Cent. Sterling, 1889	77	@	79
Illinois Central 7 ℘ Cent. 1875	77	@	79
Illinois 7 ℘ Cent. Freeland Bonds, 1860	83	@	84
Michigan Central 8 ℘ Cent., 1860	93	@	95
N. Y. Central 7 ℘ Cent. Convertible, 1864	94	@	96
N. Y. Central 6 ℘ Cent., not Conv., 1883	81	@	83
N. Y. & Erie 1st Mort. 7 ℘ Cent., 1867	98	@	100
N. Y. & Erie 2d Mort. 7 ℘ Cent., 1859	84	@	86
N. Y. & Erie 7 ℘ Cent. Convertibles, 1867	75	@	77
N. Y. & Erie 7 ℘ Cent. Sinking Fund, 1875	80	@	81
Panama 7 ℘ Cent. 1st Mort., not Conv., Sterling Bonds, 1859	92	@	96
Panama 7 ℘ Cent. 1st Mort., not Conv., 1864	75	@	—
Pennsylvania Central 6 ℘ Cent. 1st Mort., Conv. till 1860, 1880	87	@	89

Havre Market.

Havre, Wednesday, Jan. 23.—Cotton had fluctuated considerably during the week. The *Asia's* news caused a complete panic, and prices fell considerably, but the news of Russia's acceptance of the peace propositions speedily counteracted this and prices went up 4@5 francs from the lowest point. The market closed tame, however at a decline 1@2 francs from the previous high quotations. The sales of the week were 13,700 bales, of which 3,500 were on speculation. Stock on hand about 60,000 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 96f.

Breadstuffs had considerably declined under the peace news, but closed with confidence, although business was very dull. American Flour, 48@49.50.

Rice—A heavy fall has taken place. Carolina quoted at 40 francs.

Sugar—No demand whatever—prices nominal.

Ashes—In good request, at a slight advance on Pearls.

The *Moniteur* of Friday gives an account of the banquet which followed the presentation of the French officers on the 22d. Lady Cowley sat on Prince Napoleon's right, and Lord Cowley opposite to him. The Prince proposed the Queen's health, and, in doing so, said:

"If, devoted as we are to the most just of causes, we needed any encouragement or recompense, we should find it in the brilliant testimony of the favor of an august sovereign, and the gratitude of a great nation, our Ally. Let us drink, in the name of the Army, to the Queen of England."

Lord Cowley proposed a sentiment in favor of the early conclusion of peace, and that the new negotiations might give to the Allies, and particularly to the English people, the satisfaction of seeing the end of war.

The *Moniteur* says that this *fête* will cement the alliance of France and England, on which reposes the future peace of the whole civilized world.

THE PERSIA.

Full Description of this Magnificent Iron Steamship.

HER FIRST TRIP OVER.

Journal of the Voyage from Liverpool to New-York.

The magnificent iron steamer *Persia*, of the Cunard Line, which arrived on Saturday, will be visited by thousands, for she is one of the greatest curiosities of the age. Below we annex a full account of the vessel, and—for everything pertaining to her will be read just now with interest—an account of her trip over.

The *Persia*, starting from her dock at Liverpool at 12.22 on Saturday, the 26th of January, arrived at her dock in Jersey City, at 11.30 on the 10th inst., making the passage through stormy weather, high seas, and much ice, in fourteen days, three hours, and fifty-four minutes, including the variation of time between the two points. On reaching her dock she preserved evidences of having encountered severe weather. On Tuesday, after leaving Liverpool, she was caught in a gale which amounted to a perfect hurricane. On the edge of the Banks she met with great obstructions from the ice, and was considerably damaged as to her paddle wheels, resulting in a detention of fully thirty hours, and a deviation from her direct course of 150 miles.

On her arrival, she was met by a large crowd of persons, all anxious to see this mammoth steamship, which, notwithstanding the difficulties caused by a slight fall of snow, the masses of floating ice, the damaged condition of her own starboard wheel, came up the bay, close to the New-York shore, and hence to her dock in quick order.

The crew of the *Persia* numbers 170 men, included in the following departments:

Sailing Department—Officers, 6; seamen, 54, (50 only on board;) doctor, 1; carpenter, 1; joiner, 1.

Engineers' Department—Engineers, 8; firemen, 54.

Stewards' Department—Cooks, 8; stewards, 36; under command of the following officers:

Captain—C. H. E. Judkins.
First Officer—William Kelly.
Second Officer—G. D. Hanley.
Third Officer—Robert Shaw.
Fourth Officer—William Thompson.
Purser— —— Dunlop.
Engineer—William Caldwell.

The draught of water on leaving Liverpool was, forward, 20 feet three inches; aft, 20 feet 11 inches. At 10:30 on the 26th the passengers embarked; at 11:30 she slipped from her moorings; at 11:50 the mails were taken aboard. At noon a brisk breeze struck up and the sky was cloudy. At fifteen minutes past noon she was going at her utmost speed, and at 12:22 she passed abreast the Rock Lighthouse; at 12:50 she ran by the Crosby light-ship, and at 1:17 speed was slackened and the pilot was sent off at 1:35; at 2:00 she was stopped, and seven minutes after was again started at full speed; at 5:50 the same evening she passed South Stack Light, the wind then being southeast by south. At midnight a stormy breeze sprung up accompanied with squally weather.

The next day, the 27th, opened with a continuation of squally weather; at 2 the Tuskar light was abeam; at 2:30 the course of the vessel was altered to W. [illegible]; at 3:30 the Mine head light was abeam; at 8 o'clock light winds and fine weather prevailed, and [illegible] light house was passed abeam, and the course of the vessel was altered to West by North; at 1:[illegible] she was abreast of Cape Clear, and at 1:35 she passed Fastnet Rock; at 6 o'clock the weather [illegible] and the wind became moderate, the weather [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock a small bark was discovered, and shortly after [illegible] at midnight [illegible] with light winds [illegible] moderate weather, fine and clear, [illegible] a westerly swell, but shortly after 2 came on [illegible] with an increasing breeze. The topsails were [illegible] also the foresail. Shortly after the breeze increased and the sea rose, until at noon it was a fresh gale, accompanied by rain. The barometer was now falling fast, and the ship took up her course W. N. W.; at 12½ the topsails were double-reefed, and at 6 a stormy gale, accompanied with rain, set in. During its continuance she passed a large ship, but could not make out her number—ship was steering East. At 11 the wind veered to the westward, and the square-sail was taken in; shortly after the maintopsail was housed, and at midnight a light but unsteady wind sprung up, and was accompanied by snow.

The 29th found the vessel on her course W. N. W. with moderate and fine weather, which continued until 8 A. M. At 10½ o'clock the wind suddenly shifted to westward, and all the sail was taken in. At noon a high sea sprung up, with a strong wind and squally weather. At 3 o'clock she passed by an American ship, but could not make out her number; she was steering east. The weather moderated at 4 o'clock, and several of the sails were reset, until at 7 o'clock the wind increased to a gale, and was accompanied by rain, causing an alteration of her course to W. N. W. At 11 o'clock a hard gale, with a high sea, set in and continued during the remainder of the night.

The course on the morning of the 30th was W. by N. ½ N. At 1 o'clock a heavy sea struck the ship and crushed one of her boats, leaving it disabled at her side. Six o'clock experienced another sudden shifting of the wind to the west, but at 7 o'clock it moderated until noon, when the weather was moderate and fine with a cross sea. A westerly swell came on at about 1 o'clock, with a strong breeze, and continued to increase, until midnight was ushered in by clouds and strong winds.

The course on the last day of January was W. by N. W. ½ W., with a westerly wind. Two o'clock brought on strong head winds and a squally sea with rain at intervals. At 3 she passed by an American ship painted black with double topsail-yards, steering east. At 11 the wind inclined to the S. W., and at noon a brisk breeze sprung up with cloudy weather. By 3 the breeze had moderated, but the weather continued gloomy. At 4 o'clock the wind increased with heavy seas, until at 8 it blew a heavy gale with a high sea. At 11:15 another sudden shifting of the wind to the West was experienced, and at midnight it blew a hard gale with a light sea.

The first day of February came on with a strong gale and much lightning; she continued her course W. by N. ½ W., having a S. W. wind, which shifted at 1 o'clock to the S. S. W. quarter. The storm continued until 6 o'clock, when hail fell; the boats were all secured. At 8 o'clock a fresh gale sprung up, with a high sea, the wind N. W.; shortly after it was discovered that she was shipping water, and soon it came on squally, with a hard gale, and so continued with a westerly wind and a high sea during a great part of the afternoon, the ship pitching heavily in the meantime. At midnight the wind and weather moderated.

The 2d of February came in with wind W. by N. The course of the ship was W. by N. ½ W., with a fresh gale with showers of hail at intervals. At noon a strong gale sprang up and a high sea ran, which continued for some time. The vessel then encountered several large fields of ice, and before her engines could be reversed run into an iceberg, which she cut through, leaving its remnants on either side of her,—breaking off the majority of the floats and damaging almost the whole number of the arms, entirely disabling the starboard wheel. The engine was stopped and the course altered. She continued her course, experiencing more or less stormy weather until she arrived at Sandy Hook about 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

On the 7th she exchanged numbers with the *William Tapscott*, bound West, in lat. 41° 50′ N., long. 62° 20′ W.

Description of the Persia.

The following full description of the new Cunard steamship *Persia*, whose arrival we announce elsewhere, is from the Liverpool *Courier*, and will be read with interest:

The dimensions of the ship may be first stated, which are as follows:

Length between perpendiculars	360 feet.
Length over all	390 feet.
Breadth of hull	45 feet.
Breadth over paddle-boxes	71 feet.
Depth	32 feet.
Gross tonnage	3,600 tons.
Space for engines	1,221 tons.

The *Persia* is rigged as a bark, (not ship rig, as stated in most of the papers,) and she will have sufficient spread of canvass to enable her to cross the Atlantic with her sails alone, should necessity require it, which may be judged of from the fact that her main yard is 75 feet long. The vessel sits very lightly on the water, and her symmetry is to be seen in the fact that she looks smaller than she really is, when alone, her great proportions only appearing when taken in detail, or when compared with other standards. The *Persia* has an elliptical stern, neatly gilt, and a half-length female figure-head, representing a Persian maiden, with musical instruments and other articles of female occupation. The paddle-boxes are slightly gilt, and in the centre of each is a bold carving, representing a lion springing from between two palm trees.

The *Persia* is the first iron steamship built for the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, her Majesty's government having hitherto required wooden vessels in case they should be wanted for war purposes. And here it may be interesting to repeat some observations made in this paper on the 11th of July last, in reference to the launch of the vessel, which took place on the 3d of that month, and in which the career of the company she belongs to was briefly traced, from its modest origin to its present gigantic proportions.

The Cunard Line, as it is popularly designated, commenced operations in 1840, with the view of connecting the Eastern and Western hemispheres by the periodical sailings of steamers. The first vessel dispatched was the *Unicorn*, Capt. Douglas, which sailed from Liverpool on the 16th May, 1840, as a pioneer, for Halifax and Boston, with 25 passengers. The *Unicorn* was a comparatively small steamer, and when she got out she was placed on the line from Pictou to Quebec, as an auxiliary steamer.

The *Britannia* was the first steamer built for the ocean line, and she was dispatched on the 4th July, 1840, for the same ports, to which she carried 63 passengers.

Substantially, this Company has enlarged the size and power of its steamers six times since the *Unicorn* went out, as follows:

First, the *Britannia, Acadia, Caledonia, Columbia.*
Second, the *Hibernia, Cambria.*
Third, the *America, Europa, Niagara, Canada.*
Fourth, the *Asia, Africa.*
Fourth, *La Plata, Arabia.*
Sixth, the *Persia.*

These vessels may be classified thus:

The four first, of 1,200 tons and 440 horse-power each.

The *Hibernia* and *Cambria*, of 1,500 tons and 500 horse-power each.

The *America*, and the vessels named with her, 1,840 tons and 700 horse-power each.

The *Asia* and *Africa*, 2,300 tons and 800 horse-power each.

La Plata and *Arabia*, 2,393 tons and 1,000 horse-power each.

The *Persia*, 3,600 tons and 1,300 horse-power.

But perhaps the clearest way of putting the size of this vessel is to compare her side by side with other vessels of the line in length, power and tonnage, and to include in the same comparison some other well-known steamers.

	Length. Feet.	Register. Tons.	Nominal power. Horses.
Britannia	200	1200	400
Cambria	217	1500	500
America	250	1840	700
Asia	300	2250	800
Arabia	320	2393	1000
Persia	390	3600	1300
Atlantic (Collins line)	287	2860	800
Great Britain	320	2500	500
Himalaya	360	3500	700

Of the above ships, the *Britannia*, the *Acadia*, the *Caledonia*, and *Hibernia* were sold a few years ago—some of them going into the hands of the Spanish Government, where they still remain. The *Columbia* was lost in July, 1843. The *La Plata* was sold to replace the ill-fated *Amazon*, which was burned three or four years ago on the Spanish coast.

Returning to the vessel, and beginning at the beginning, we may observe that the keel is 12 inches deep and [illegible] inches thick, scarfed in lengths of 30 feet, and rabbited in the keel for the garboard strake to [illegible]. The sternpost is 12 inches broad and 8 inches thick. The rudder stock is 9 inches in diameter. The framing of the ship is of angle iron, placed normally to the stem, at intervals of 16 inches from centre to centre amidships, and 20 inches from centre to centre about five feet before and abaft the engine-room bulkhead. Amidships these ribs are 10 inches deep, with double angle iron riveted to each edge, so as to present in section the appearance of a letter H [illegible]. The *Persia* is divided into seven water-tight compartments; and a novelty has been introduced into her framing forward which, in the bow [illegible], is laid diagonally, with a view of bearing a collision, should it ever occur, on the strongest arrangement of the structure. The vessel is plated in and out [illegible], in accordance with the present [illegible] of building iron ships. The keel-plates are 1-1 16th of an inch in thickness; at the bottom of the ship the plates [illegible]

The [illegible] round the gunwale are [illegible] of an inch in thickness.

Everything that care and skill could devise to make the *Persia* a safe ship has been done by Mr. Napier. In the water-tight compartment for cargo [illegible] principle as that adopted in Mr. J. Scott Russell's ship the *Great Eastern*, namely, the formation of a substantial double ship. The goods carried by the *Persia* are to be stowed in water-tight compartments, each about 12 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 20 feet deep, which form a species of [illegible] sufficient in themselves to float a considerable weight.

The next point to consider is the motive power of the ship, which consists of two side-lever engines, which were constructed by Mr. Napier. We have no standard of computing engine power to which all will agree, hence there is a difference in expressing the power of a steam-boat, which Mr. Napier thus applies to the *Persia*: "According to the strict Government rule of admeasurement, her power is equal to that of 850 horses; according to the plan laid down in the Earl of Hardwicke's bill, her power is equal to that of 1,200 horses; and according to James Watt's old established scale of 33,000 ft. lbs. to the horse, she is expected to work up to the pith of between 4,000 and 5,000 horses." As a standard, we adopt the Earl of Hardwicke's bill. Let us look, however, at some of the dimensions of the *Persia's* engines and other particulars, which are as follows:

Diameter of cylinders	100 inches.
Length of stroke	10 feet.
Diameter of paddle-wheels	40 feet.
Length of floats	10 feet.
Depth of floats	3 feet.
Number of boilers	8
Number of furnaces	40
Pressure on boilers	20 pounds.
Length of engine-room	115 feet.
Breadth of engine-room	45 feet.
Capacity of coal-bunkers	1,400 tons.
Estimated consumption of coal	4½ tons per hour.

The boilers, which are tubular, are placed in two groups, fore and aft, and they are fired amidships. It may also be stated that the ship has been so planned that the weight borne will repose on lines parallel to the keel. The coal-bunkers are placed beyond the boilers, at each extremity of the engine-room. Each boiler has five furnaces, and they are so independent that any one of them can be shut off, should it not be required. In one particular the *Persia* differs from the *Arabia*, the steamer which came last on the line, namely, having smaller boilers, but a greater number of them, so as to enable the engineer to follow up the stroke of the engine with a longer pressure of steam. There are, besides, two donkey boilers and engines, for pumping the feed water into the boilers; and in connection with them are eight refrigerators, for abstracting the waste heat from the brine as it is blown from the boilers, to heat the feed water.

Nothing can be conceived more striking than the working of the engines. The Scotch papers, in speaking of them, use the terms "wonder," "veneration," "awe," and, indeed, the sight is marvelous. There was a little noise from the engines on the trial trip, as it is usual on these occasions to work them loosely, but when they are screwed up, which they will be for sea, there will be no noise whatever beyond the low singing of the enmantled cylinders. Such ponderous machinery does not elsewhere exist, and to stand in the engine-room and look up at the mighty shafts, cranks, and rods, moving with silent, steady, and solemn, but powerful, ease, is a sight which must attract even the most thoughtless observer, and produce respect for the intellect and practical skill of the men who produced them.

From the engine-room to the cabin is a short transition. Here are accommodations for 250 passengers, who will sleep in berths on one deck. There is a passage all round the ship below the main deck, so that no passenger will need to come on deck to get to or from his berth. On the same deck is an elegant cabin for gentlemen who desire to sit in the centre of the ship, and adjoining it is the ladies' cabin, which is a gorgeous room, upholstered in a style fit for a Queen, and adorned with choice paintings from the pencil of Mr D. M'Calman, of Glasgow, whose groups of flowers also decorate the main saloon. This cabin is panelled with bird's-eye maple, and is [illegible] the extreme after-end of the ship is a large smoking-room, with cabins for the captain and chief officer, from which they can see the entire working of the ship. Next to these is the main saloon, which is 60 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 8 feet high. This saloon will dine about 170 persons. It is paneled in bird's-eye maple, with twisted pilasters, and neatly gilt frieze and ceiling. The upholstery is red velvet, with red satin window curtains, embroidered in gold. The panels are filled with floral paintings, similar to the ladies' cabin. Elegantly framed mirrors are placed at the fore-end of the saloon, as in the other vessels of the line; but at the after-end, a difference has been made, by the introduction of two beautiful bookcases, and massive folding-doors which open into the smoking-room. The skylight is filled with stained glass, the prominent features being a Persian and a Persian woman, in their native costume. Forward of the saloon, are the kitchen and pantry, each of which has an area of 300 feet; the floors of which are beautifully laid with tiles. The fore saloon, and the various store-rooms and officers' apartments, are also placed on the main-deck; while the crew are accommodated in the topgallant forecastle.

We might enumerate the conveniences of the *Persia* to any extent, and speak of her baker's and her butcher's shops, her joiner's and carpenter's workshops, her surgery, ice-houses, lamp-houses, bath-room, and similar arrangements. But it is not necessary to dwell upon these points, as the *Persia* carries within herself appliances of comfort excelling the first hotels in the country, and she possesses saloons which have not unfitly been compared to the apartments of a baronial residence. But perhaps an allusion to one part of her outfit will be more striking than mere description. The *Persia*, fitted out on the same scale as the other vessels of the line, will require 400 counterpanes, 1,200 blankets, 1,600 sheets, 800 pillow-slips, 5,000 towels and 400 table-cloths; all of which, or nearly so, would come into requisition on a current voyage.

The summit of the saloons and officers' messrooms forms a hurricane deck, well railed, on which there is an uninterrupted promenade 370 feet in length, and of proportionate width. This deck will form the passengers' promenade, and it will be very seldom that it cannot be used as a dry and comfortable place for walking.

The *Persia* has two sets of double steering wheels, so that she can be steered either aft or amidships, as circumstances may require.

The crew of the ship will be made up as follows:

Engineers' Department—Engineers, 8; firemen, 54.

Steward's Department—Cooks, 8; stewards, 36.

Sailing Department—Officers, 6; able-bodied seamen 54; doctor, 1; purser, 1; carpenter, 1; joiner, 1. Total, 170.

The *Persia* will accommodate 250 passengers, and carry 1,200 tons of measurement goods, and 1,400 tons of coal, at a draft of 22 feet, the weight of herself, cargo, and stores being then 5,400 tons.

Speed of the Persia on her Trial Trip.

The distances run by the ship on her trial-trip from Greenock to Liverpool were as follows:

	Knots.
From Cloch Lighthouse to Ailsa Craig	40
to Corsill Point	18
to Mull of Galloway	27
to Point of Ayre	22
to Bell Buoy	68
Total	175

which is equal to 203 statute miles, so that the vessel steamed 16 knots, or 19 statute miles per hour, which was the actual speed through the water. It might be supposed that this high rate of speed would have been dangerous, but engineers will understand how distant that fear was when we state that the preparation of tallow and white lead usually put on the bright work of the engines of sea-going steamers was as hard at the end of the voyage as at the beginning. The slightest heating of the engines would have instantly melted it away wherever it was near a bearing.

Banquet on Board the Persia previous to her departure from Liverpool.

A grand entertainment was given on board the *Persia* two days previous to her departure from Liverpool. Among the invited guests present were the Mayor and Magistrates of Liverpool; the Chairman and Members of the Dock Committee; the Chairman of the Pilot Committee; Mr. Potter, Chairman of the Underwriters' Association; Mr. W. Brown, M. P., and the other members for South Lancashire; Colonel Scott, Commander of the forces of the Manchester District; Colonel Bell, Commander of the forces of the Liverpool District; Colonel Key, of the 15th Hussars; Lord Walter Scott, son of the Duke of Buccleuch; Adjutant Edwards; W. Shuttleworth, Esq., Town Clerk; Joseph Pollock, Esq., Judge of the County Court; the American, French, Sardinian, and Turkish Consuls; the Collector, Comptroller, and Inspector-General of the Customs at Liverpool; the Postmaster of Liverpool, C. B. Banning, Esq., &c., &c.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Exportation of Tin—The New Constitution—More Gold Fields—Immense Receipts of Gold—Commercial Intelligence.

By way of England we have Melbourne dates to the 27th of October. The *Champion of the Seas*, which arrived in Liverpool on the 25th of January, brought £500,000 in gold, and by two other vessels, then overdue, a million and a half altogether was expected. In addition to gold, the *Champion of the Seas* brought tin, a metal found in the colony in such abundance that it promises to be only less valuable than the auriferous deposits.

There is no political news of moment. Indeed, the only noticeable facts are, that the receipt of the new Constitution (which had been taken out by the [illegible]) had caused [illegible] in the newspapers and private circles, and that the citizens of Melbourne had held [illegible], by way of expressing their sympathy with the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land, which had been suddenly prorogued by the Governor, who [illegible] hoped to stave off a threatened inquiry into the con[illegible]

[illegible]

The accounts from the gold-fields are [illegible] satisfactory [illegible]

An election of a member to the Legislative Council was [illegible] in Melbourne, [illegible] candidates were two merchants [illegible] host of friends.

A Sydney paper states that a new gold field had been discovered near Muswellbrook, and that [illegible] parties had been realizing [illegible] one dishful of earth.

The theatres in Melbourne were having [illegible] rivalry with each other. Lola Montez [illegible] at the Theatre Royal, and Mr. G. V. Brooke [illegible] at the Olympic.

In summarising the commercial news, the Melbourne *Herald* of the 27th October says:

"Although the business of the [illegible] [illegible]

"During the week ending the 13th of October," says the *Journal of Commerce*, "the [illegible] brought down the enormous quantity of 64,161 ozs., and it is well known that the escort returns do not now, as in days of yore, when [illegible], represent anything like the total quantity produced. This, indeed, is demonstrated by the latest published returns upon this point, for we find the amount brought down by escort, this year up to [illegible] 1,671,000 ozs., while the quantity shipped [illegible] is 2,[illegible] ozs.—a difference of [illegible] 353,403 ozs., or nearly 20 per cent. of the [illegible] quantity shipped." At Fiery Creek, [illegible] are employed, and at Ballarat [illegible] of gold has been taken out of a single [illegible]. "Bendigo is [illegible] only have fresh alluvial diggings been lately [illegible] in this locality, but experience has [illegible] quartz reefs there are equal in richness to any yet worked in the colony." A quartz vein has been struck near Geelong, which yields gold, copper and lead. "A mass of quartz, weighing [illegible], was brought down to Geelong, as a specimen of the reef; it was found on the surface, about 20 feet from where the gold and copper specimens were [illegible], and is spotted all over with gold. With [illegible] numerous like facts before us, we are disposed to believe that 70,000 ozs. per week will [illegible] quantity henceforth produced." The following shows the state of trade:

Imports in the year 1855 up to 13th October [illegible]
Exports in the year 1855 up to 13th October [illegible]
Balance of exports [illegible] current year [illegible]

And the *Argus* [illegible]

"Since our last summary, the Spring trade [illegible] has fairly set in, [illegible] circumstances have prevented that [illegible] has been generally looked for. [illegible] have ruled high, and there is certainly [illegible] of this staple article of [illegible] favorable influence [illegible] arising on the gold-fields, which [illegible] and by the presence of [illegible] markets to meet their present wants [illegible]. We may remark that [illegible] have, within the last week, been at an advance of 10 per cent. on the prices that would have been taken at the commencement of the month. [illegible] to our commercial transactions, the [illegible] of our market is fully sustained [illegible] still largely in excess of our imports, and the [illegible] have arrived have been on the whole of [illegible] character. A return of the former spirit of speculation has been exhibited in the extensive [illegible] and oats, but in other articles the addition to our stocks has not been beyond the average consumption."

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible] Saturday, Feb. 9—6 P. M.

Ashes—Unaltered. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 78 bbls. Pearls and [illegible] Pots; together, 363 bbls.

Coffee—Rio is in lively request at [illegible] prices, with sales reported since our last of [illegible] bags, at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Other kinds unchanged.

Cotton—Is in good demand at fully ⅛c. ℘ lb advance on Friday's quotations. The sales reach 1,200 bales.

Flour and Meal—State and Western brands of Flour are less freely offered and are quoted a shade higher, but are not very active. The sales since our last reach about 7,800 bbls., at prices mainly within the appended range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]

Canadian is quiet, but steady, with sales of only 600 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $7 87½@[illegible] ℘ bbl. Southern is still saleable and firm, [illegible] light supply. The sales since our last amount to about 1,200 bbls. mixed to extra at [illegible]. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately [illegible] Fine and Superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, and heavy in price, at $3 62½ for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 87½@$3 62½ ℘ 100 lbs.

Grain—Wheat is held above the views of purchasers, and is inactive. Rye is in good request, and is worth, on the spot, [illegible]. A parcel of 10,000 bushels was reported as having been taken, deliverable on the opening of navigation, at $1 28. Barley and Oats remain about the same. Corn is dull and lower, with sales reported of only about 15,000 bushels, at [illegible] for yellow and white, the latter an extreme rate, and 80c.@84c. for mixed, ℘ bushel.

Hay—Unchanged.

Molasses—About 250 bbls. New-Orleans changed hands at previous quotations.

Naval Stores—Resin and Tar are at last noticed. Crude Turpentine has attracted more attention, at from $3 18¾@$3 37½ ℘ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is quiet, but quoted firm.

Oils—We have nothing particularly new to notice under this head.

Provisions—Pork favors buyers, with sales [illegible] posted since our last, of 800 bbls., [illegible] Mess, and $14 for Prime; 1,000 bbls. Mess, deliverable all this month, at $16 [illegible], and [illegible] May, at $15 50 ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs are plenty and heavy at 7½c.@7¾c. ℘ lb. Cut Meats are languid, at 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon remains quiet, [illegible] with a very small stock, at [illegible] ℘ lb. Lard is inactive and drooping, the sales including 250 bbls. Good to strictly Prime, at [illegible] 10¾c. ℘ lb. In kegs it brings 11½c.@11¾c. ℘ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers—the sales since our last consisting of only 370 bbls., at from $8 [illegible] $9 62½ for Country Prime; $10@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$14 75 for repacked do. ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$22 ℘ tc. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales in lots, at prices ranging from $11@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 18c.@22c. for Ohio; 19c.@25c. for common to very good State, and [illegible] for Prime and Choice do., ℘ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 9c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

Rice—Is quiet at drooping rates.

Skins—Mr. Hull sums up this week's business thus: "Goat—There has been [illegible] heavy weights, and about all of the last arrival from Curacoa (say 650 bales) have been taken at [illegible]. There are now heavy orders in the market for [illegible] pico Skins, and early receipts will meet with ready sale at full prices.

Deer are in good demand, and prime parcels sell readily at my quotations. The stock in first hands is light, and receipts from Foreign and Southern ports are meagre. 1,500 lbs. [illegible] on private terms."

Sugars—Are rather [illegible], but were pretty stiffly held, while the demand is moderate.

Tallow—We heard that 25,000 lbs. prime were procured at 11¾c.@11¾c. ℘ lb.

Whisky—There have been [illegible] and Prison, purchased at 31c., 33c., and 33½c. [illegible] respectively, ℘ gallon.

Freights—The business was limited, but rates were essentially unchanged. For Liverpool [illegible] were [illegible] shipments reported, [illegible] bbls. Flour on private terms, at 3s. 6d. [illegible] the asking rate; 2,000 bushels Grain at [illegible] and some heavy Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d. [illegible]. For other ports the engagements were [illegible] have been:—A Bark, hence, to Elsinore, Cotton, [illegible], and Logwood, on private terms; [illegible] Glasgow, Resin, at 3s. 9d., and [illegible]; a Br. Brig, 340 tons, to Aspinwall, at $1,[illegible] to [illegible] at $3 50; one from Belize, Hond., to [illegible] Mahogany, at $36, and [illegible] $5; a Ship from Cardiff to Acapulco, [illegible] Baltimore to London, and a Bark, [illegible] port in Holland [illegible]

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 11, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] City and vicinity for [illegible] a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail steamer. Price, in [illegible] cents for single Copies.

THE [illegible] TIMES has a regular circulation of [illegible], and, as a medium for business and general [illegible] is not surpassed by any City journal. [illegible] Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman. [illegible] RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

[illegible] bill was passed in the Assembly, on [illegible], to amend the Charter of the Brooklyn [illegible] Hospital. Notice was given of a bill to suppress pawnbrokers' shops and other receptacles of stolen property in this City. The bills to protect the citizens of New-York against the impositions of the City Railroad Companies, and the New-York Annual Tax Bill, were introduced. Gov. CLARK sent in a communication in reference to the troubles in Kansas, which created some little confusion. The Senate was not in session.

The Persia's News—Is the Czar Sincere? The intelligence received by the *Persia* is of [illegible] importance. The new facts brought to light in the peace movement—as presented on another page of this morning's TIMES—are few and startling, but the conjectures and surmises arising out of these facts are numberless and complicated. In the first place, the announcement received by the *Arabia*, that Russia had accepted the Austrian propositions in fully completed, and the preliminaries of peace, consequent thereon, are supposed to have been signed previous to the *Persia's* departure from Liverpool. The next step in the programme will be an armistice—in anticipation whereof, and, as she alleges, to prove her good faith, Russia has ordered Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to suspend hostilities in the Crimea. But supposing that the peace preliminaries have been signed by the representatives of the belligerent Powers, and that the Austrian propositions have been fully embodied in a special protocol, we have, even then, only arrived at a basis upon which future negotiations will ensue. To discuss them, a Congress must again be opened, and it must first be predetermined what Powers will be admitted to its conferences. This is about the sum and substance of the *Persia's* news, and it will be seen, that as far as the mere routine of negotiations is concerned, Europe is not a whit nearer a peace now than she was at the opening of the famous Vienna Conferences in 1854.

While, then, the negotiations are traveling from stage to stage at the regular old-fashioned pace, the question whether they will be borne safely to their legitimate end is variously treated, debated, and discussed by the European press. We have given elsewhere the opinions put forth upon the subject by influential journals. In England the honesty of Russia is strongly doubted—mainly, perhaps, because the people will be disappointed if the war should not be continued during another campaign. In France, those who have any opinions of their own are not allowed to utter them; and in Germany, the Government organs, believing peace inevitable, give up their columns to praises of Russia's "moderation." All this is interesting, but wholly foreign to the real issue, which is only to be found in the answer to this important query: Is the Czar sincere in his acceptance of the Austrian proposals? Who knows?

Moreover, there is another question, hinging on the one we have just put—is Russia, to use plain language, so thoroughly beaten that she can no longer stand up to fight with the Western Powers? If she concludes a peace upon the terms offered by the Allies, there can be no concealment of the truth that her strength has been effectually crippled, for she will then have been forced to abandon every point for the maintenance of which she originally took up arms. All the subtlety of her diplomats—her own assumption that she has not wished to delay the work of conciliation by entering into negotiations of detail, *trusting that her moderation will be appreciated*—the efforts of her friends to hide her wounds and her humiliation will avail nothing. It will be too apparent to the commonest observer that, under the circumstances, she has made a virtue of necessity, and yielded because she was powerless any longer to resist. Her hereditary policy—her long-cherished designs upon Turkey—her obstinacy are too well known to admit of a doubt that she would, "to further the work of conciliation," ever willingly [illegible] a single step from the bold position she took at the commencement of the war, and consent to the neutralization of the Black Sea and the dismantling of her forts along the coasts after she had once spurned less stringent conditions with disdain. Nor would ALEXANDER, except under dire necessity, venture to conclude a peace and brave the wrath of his subjects—some of whom, it is already reported, have received the rumors of his willingness to negotiate with incredulity, and others with open indignation.

It is true that we have little reliable information concerning the internal condition of Russia at the present time; but that little goes to contradict the supposition that her colossal power has been so greatly reduced within so brief a period. That her ambition has been checked, her [illegible] crippled, her army greatly cut up, and her [illegible] fleet destroyed may be correct, but [illegible] to establish incontrovertibly that she is so thoroughly prostrated as her alleged [illegible] to submit to humiliating terms of peace would certainly prove her to be. Judging [illegible] and the systematic trickery of [illegible] that the [illegible] fact to [illegible] will bring [illegible] same yet [illegible] [illegible] attained her end, the Allies, again [illegible], will probably discover, too late, that another season has passed without the anticipated reduction of Cronstadt or the fall of St. Petersburg.

The English Poisonings.

England, at this moment, is supping on horrors. One after another, new cases are starting up to tear aside the veil and exhibit the horrid ulcers which have been preying upon the heart of social life in England. In another portion of our columns will be found the particulars of the PALMER poisonings, with all the incidents and disclosures which serve to throw light on the case. It will be seen that on the last charge for the poisoning of his brother WALTER PALMER, the medical testimony which in the other cases was doubtful and indistinct, is complete and positive, and the Jury on the inquest have recorded a verdict, that the deceased came by his death from the effect of prussic acid, administered to him willfully, by WILLIAM PALMER.

This last case brought the usurer PRATT upon the scene, but under the advice of his solicitor, Mr. LEWIS, a celebrated advocate of forlorn hopes, he declined giving any evidence which might implicate himself. We doubt not, however, he will yet figure largely in this horrible drama of crime. He it was through whose agency the false insurances were effected, and he is said to be notorious in London for his connection with several secretaries of insurance offices, with whom he was in the habit of playing the mutual benefit game.

In the meantime, PALMER has appeared in the Court at Westminster, on the trial for the recovery of £1,000, advanced to him by a Mr. PADWICK, upon a draft purporting to bear the acceptance of his mother, a lady of large fortune. This Mr. PADWICK is a gentleman, also, of the same profession as Mr. PRATT, being in the habit of discounting largely, but confining his practice to bills peculiarly safe, and charging only £40 per cent., being less than half the interest laid on by less discriminating gentlemen of this trade. He has been eminently successful on the turf, where he runs his horses under the name of "Mr. HOWARD." PALMER appears to have borne himself in Court with unconcerned ease, and to have worn quite a cool and collected air. The signature to the bill, purporting to be his mother's, he alleged was written by his deceased wife, which, of course, at once disposed of the suit. The town of Rugely, the scene of PALMER's crime, appears to be affected as if a plague had fallen on its streets. The residence of PALMER is closed and desolate, and after night-fall the people fear to pass the spot. With such a state of feeling prevailing, it is more than probable the prisoner will be removed to London for trial.

Close upon the footsteps of these PALMER poisonings have followed other horrid revelations of similar crimes in Manchester, the detail of which may be found elsewhere, and we fear that in the investigations which are everywhere springing up out of the alarm and terror of the public mind, it will be found that that country which boasts of standing in the front rank of the civilized nineteenth century is covered with crimes of as deep and dark a hue as stained the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Indeed, in this poison panic, the fact seems to be wholly lost sight of, that for years the calendars of English Assise have presented in almost every shire, especially in the mining districts, cases without number of poison administered by wives to their husbands, and of fathers to children, for the purpose of obtaining some small pittance from the burial clubs so common in England, and whose cases were but a miniature of this PALMER picture. However this panorama of crime may shock our faith in our superior civilization over the past, we are not sorry to see it thus prominently presented, as we trust it may lead to such caution on the part of insurance offices and medical authorities, and such governmental precautions, as may in England and even in this country strangle this horrid passion, which, if left unchecked, might have silently spread itself until the contagion would have reached this country, and carried desolation and disgrace into many a happy home.

The Trial of Matsell's Accusers.

The feast of Chief MATSELL's nativity is piously observed every Saturday at the City Hall, Mr. Recorder SMITH in the Chair. The occasion is a kind of judicial saturnalia. The ordinary forms of justice are carefully reversed. All the participants have unbounded license to do as they please; rules of evidence, universally adopted, not because they are suitable to this or that Court, or to some particular sorts or stages of investigation, but because they lead most certainly to the development of the truth, are put aside, as they used to cover the statues of the gods, when preparing for a revel. Elsewhere, the party proposing an affirmative is required to sustain it; here, the side asserting that MATSELL is not a native of the country, and so not legally Chief of Police, is put upon trial. Elsewhere, hearsay evidence is inadmissible; here, week after week is wasted among the random recollections of sexagenarians, who in other days enjoyed the inestimable privilege of social intercourse with MATSELL, senior, and SUSAN, his wife, and who testify that no other topic of conversation entered into this edifying communion, save the ages and places of birth of the offspring of that memorable tailor, and chiefly of GEORGE MATSELL, the younger, now tried upon an issue, happily not of life and death, but merely of birth. Such stuff is the staple of the investigation. Months have been given to it; and yet two hours would have sufficed to hear the only evidence that should ever have been heard at all, namely, the testimony of those who recollect young GEORGE among the passengers of an emigrant ship forty years ago, and the testimony proving his baptism at a parish church in England, at the very period which he admits to be the era of his *début* upon the stage of life. Here was a case sufficiently strong, it might be thought, to throw the onus of proof upon the other side, where it ought to have been from the first. It could only be met by direct proof of the birth on this side of the water; proof certainly to be had if it ever existed, in regard to a family apparently so well and widely known as the MATSELLS. Or else, the legal record—if there were any—evincing naturalization, might have been produced, and in that summary way the doubt decided. Yet the defence, so far from attempting any such direct rebuttal of the assailants, seems narrowed down to two ingenious categories. One goes to prove, with the help of certain white-headed patriarchs, who, as far as the worth of their testimony goes, might as well be cutting their milk teeth, that certain persons have heard certain other persons say that GEORGE MATSELL was born in New-York. No sooner have these ancient worthies left the witness box, than the second category of the defence is introduced; namely, that GEORGE MATSELL was not born in America at all; but that he is a naturalized foreigner. And the evidence to sustain this point is, that the evidence is missing from the records of the courts—of the Marine Court among others. In the journal of the latter there is a leaf—*hiatus valdè deflendus!*—torn out, as we are assured, and because a name resembling somewhat that of the Chief is found in the index, with a reference to that page, the Commissioners are asked to believe, and apparently do believe, that the entries proving Mr. MATSELL to have been naturalized once existed there. There is no evidence, beyond gratuitous assumption, that the name has not been foisted into the index, to fit a missing leaf, or that the name, which is certainly not MATSELL now, was ever intended to stand for a member of that notable family. And yet this, if the white-headed gentlemen, with their hearsay story that GEORGE is a native of this City, are not received with full faith and credence, is relied upon to prove the contradictory position, that having been born abroad, Mr. MATSELL has duly complied with the forms raising him to the rights of citizenship in this country. And such patent trifling with sense, and custom, and truth, has engaged this Commission, and the public for months, and bids fair to continue months longer. Why the parties pressing the case do not remove it from this burlesque jurisdiction to one of some discretion and respectability, as they may readily do by a writ *quo warranto* is an inexplicable mystery. Is it because the frequency with *which BRIGGS is caricatured as an ass, and* BRANCH as an idiot, in that cockpit of a court relishes on the palates of those patriots with the racy zest of martyrdom?

In thus noticing the course of a trial still incomplete, we certainly deviate from a rule commonly observed with religious accuracy in these columns. But these proceedings are so extra-regular, so unconfined by any known canons of common sense, law and evidence, there is so obvious a disposition on the part of all parties participating in the judicial chance-medley to have their free fight comfortably out, regardless of the censure of a curious public, that we only comply with what we conceive to be the spirit of the scene, by indulging in contemporary remarks. We own that between an official, who holds his office by imposture, and a Court whose proceedings bring shame and discredit on the administration of justice, we should choose the former. The one evil is of transient influence; the other permanent.

☞ The arguments of counsel in the Cincinnati Fugitive Slave case were concluded on Thursday last, and the decision of the Commissioner was reserved.

THE MISSING PACIFIC.

Two Steamers Sent to Search for Her.

The *Persia* reports that the *Pacific* left at her appointed time, the 23d ult., with the following passengers:

J. Figuerias, Mr. Wilson, H. C. Sheldon, Mr. Lieden, A. W. Atwater, W. Macdougal, Mr. Paushette and lady, G. N. Cutter, R. Haight, H. Gets, Mr. Steere, J. Barbour, lady and child, James Glen, H. Dunn, A. Erving and lady, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. Ridgway, A. K. Carter, Mr. Horf, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Charlesworth, M. Charrinaud, W. R. Symmons and lady, Wm. Topling, S. B. Berridge, lady and child, Miss Jordan, Wm. Peel Reilly, H. Trimmer, Misses Heck, R. Espie, M. Lappa, G. Jordan, W. Whittaker, Corocoa, Dorizano, Wilson, A. Moore, and Mr. Le Grand Smith.

Mr. COLLINS chartered and yesterday sent off the steamer *Alabama*, under command of Captain SCHENCK, for a cruise in search of her. The Board of Underwriters provisioned her with five hundred barrels of provisions, for the relief of any vessels fallen in with. A store of clothing is also taken out for the same purpose, with extra spars, boats, water, &c.

Lieut. HARTSTEIN telegraphed, on Sunday, to the Secretary of the Navy for permission to go to sea with the steam-brig *Arctic*, in search of the steamer *Pacific*, and for the purpose, also, of conveying relief to other vessels presumed to be locked in the ice in the vicinity of Newfoundland.

Up to a late hour last evening no reply had been received from Washington.

Mr. COLLINS has chartered the steamship *Alabama* (of the New-York and Savannah line) for a similar purpose, and she left at 4 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) afternoon.

The following is a copy of the instructions to Capt. BRIGGS, of the COLLINS line, who went out in the *Alabama*.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. CO.,
No. 56 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1856.

CAPT. GEO. BRIGGS—*Dear Sir:* Believing the non-arrival of the *Pacific* is caused by the ice, we have chartered the steamship *Alabama*, Capt. SCHENCK, to proceed to sea, for the purpose of rendering assistance to the *Pacific*, if possible. An agreement with the owners of said steamer is that Capt. SCHENCK shall cruise with the *Alabama* as you may direct. You will therefore, proceed to sea with her, at the earliest moment practicable, and cruise as long as you may think proper.

We have put on board provisions as per memorandum below, and the Underwriters have put on board clothes, both of which you will supply to any vessels that may be in need of them, when an opportunity offers for you to do so.

Yours, respectfully, E. K. COLLINS.

Memorandum of Provisions put on board the Alabama, marked "Collins' Steamers' Stores."—[illegible] bbls. Bread; 25 bbls. Flour; 75 bbls. Beef; 30 bbls. Pork; 2,800 lbs. fresh Beef and Mutton.

Three Hundred Fillibusters Off for Nicaragua.

The *Star of the West* sailed Saturday for Nicaragua with 300 fillibusters on board. Marshal [illegible] boarded her but found the manifest all right. The crowd about the wharf was immense. The fillibusters all had tickets. J. R. MALE had a certificate from his doctor that he couldn't live two months if detained, so his bail was released and he permitted to go like a gentleman. Capt. MORRISON and WM. [illegible] also went. The gentlemen who went bail for them were on hand and consented to their going. They return in April or the $1,500 for each is forfeited.

Departure of Mlle. Rachel.

Mlle. RACHEL FELIX was one of the passengers by the new steamship *Fulton*, which sailed from this port on Saturday, for Havre.

☞ The Postmaster is about locating throughout the City, nearly one thousand new boxes for the reception of letters for the City delivery and the mails.

TRIAL OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

The Chief's Father Naturalized.

Cross-examination of Stephen H. Branch.

The trial of the Chief of Police on a charge of alienage was continued on Saturday afternoon before the Board of Police Commissioners, and some important testimony elicited. The first witness examined was

Mr. John McKibbon, who testified as follows: I know the Chief of Police; I proposed him as a member of the Free Mason Lodge in 1830; it was called the New-York Lodge, the same to which Mr. Atwood belonged; I have no recollection of having mentioned the birth-place of the Chief in the proposal; it was not necessary; I never, to my knowledge, said he was an Englishman.

This witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. Samuel Smith sworn—I reside in East Williamsburgh, Queens County; I knew the mother of the Chief of Police; I became acquainted with her about nine years ago; she lived with the Chief of Police and died at his house; I did not see her for six months previous to her death; during a conversation I had with her, she told me that George W. Matsell was born in Cherry-street or Banker-street or somewhere on that side town.

Cross-examined—I became acquainted with old Mrs. Matsell through Mr. Sweet, who married one of her daughters; Mr. Sweet lives somewhere in Fortieth-street, on the North River side; I have not seen him for three or four months; I know Mrs. Sweet was living about a year ago; I think Mr. Sweet was last engaged in editing a newspaper called *The Leader*; I knew Harry Matsell; he is now in Iowa; I saw him last when he was going as Consul to Acapulco; I have not seen him since he returned and went to Iowa; I knew Augustus; he is dead; I knew him as a Clerk in the Comptroller's Office; at least I supposed him to be a clerk, as I saw him there often; I know Mary Matsell; she lives in Williamsburgh; she married Mr. Finn; I have not seen her lately; I saw her daughters in the store in South Seventh-street a short time since; I have not heard of the death of Mrs. Finn; I don't know that I recollect Susan; old Mrs. Matsell lived with Mrs. Sweet, and on rainy nights we used to talk about the children; at that time she said George W. Matsell was born in this City; he was then Chief of Police, and she had fears that he would be killed.

THE NATURALIZATION OF OLD MR. MATSELL.

Mr. Edward J. Stanley sworn—I am a deputy-clerk in the Marine Court; I have been either deputy or assistant clerk for the last fourteen years; (two manuscript volumes shown witness;) they are two volumes of the records of the Marine Court.

Mr. Brady now called the attention of the Court to an alteration in the index record, converting the two l's at the end of the word Matsell to two f's, and after the word George an entry of a W. He also stated, that the leaf referred to in the record had been cut out and the number of the page was blotted so that it could not be ascertained. This was volume five of the Marine Court records. He then produced the third volume of the Marine Court records of Naturalization, in which was entered the naturalization of George Matsell, together with the testimony of Susan Matsell to the effect that the said George Matsell had been five years in the United States, &c. The date of the naturalization is May 15, 1827, on page 174.

Cross-examined—Since I have been clerk the records here produced have been kept with the others; my attention was called to these records about two months ago; I saw Judge McCarthy looking for the entry and supposing I knew more of the order of entries than he did I went to help him; I looked first in volume 3, at letter M, that referred to the entry in volume 5; turning to the index I discovered the alteration; when the entry was found Judge McCarthy said "*there it is*;" I gave him a certified copy of the naturalization of George Matsell; he told me to be careful of the books; I put volume 5 where it had been kept before, and the Judge took the other; this took place some time before New-Year's day, and, I think, since proceedings had been commenced; I had never seen these entries before; I don't know that I ever saw these books examined by any one; I saw Alderman Drake examining records in the office; I have also seen my brother and a boy from Mr. Connolly's office, I don't know his name, examining records; I do not know how the leaf disappeared from that book; lately there have been three clerks in the Marine Court; the business hours are from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M.; the books are not locked up in any desk when the office is closed; the Marine Court ceased to naturalize in 1846; I have not examined for any preliminary declaration or other papers in this case.

Direct resumed—I know Mr. Branch and Mr. Briggs; I came to know Mr. Branch by seeing him here in this case; I have never seen either of them, to my knowledge, in the Marine Court. (A paper was here shown witness.) That is the certified copy of the naturalization of George Matsell, which I gave to Judge McCarthy.

EXAMINATION OF STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Mr. Brady now said he had a few questions to put to Mr. Branch, who took the stand and was examined as follows:

Q.—When did you turn your attention to the matter of the birth-place of the Chief of Police? A.—About the time, or perhaps before the Police Committee of the Board of Aldermen began its sessions—when I was appointed Secretary to that Committee; I think it was in March, 1855; I did not begin before February 5.

Q.—What interest had you in the matter? A.—A public interest; I believed he was an alien, and I wanted to get him out.

Q.—Was it public interest entirely? A.—I have had no other interest in the matter than the public interest.

Q.—Were you at the time you began the inquiry, a member of what is known as the Know-Nothing party? A.—Not at that time; I have since joined a society of Americans, for the purpose of ejecting aliens from office; at least, that is the purpose I had in joining it.

Q.—Who appointed you Secretary of that Committee? A.—I was appointed by Alderman Briggs, Alderman Tucker, and I suppose Alderman Hoffmire agreed to it, as he made no objections.

Q.—Since you began this inquiry, have you done anything else? A.—No, Sir; and I might add the "ee;" I have worked day and night, I tell you; I have had a hard time and a good deal of difficulty in working up this case.

Q.—You say you have attended to nothing else? A.—Well, yes, I have paid some attention to other aliens; Richard B. Connolly and George W. Purser; I went to Philadelphia to find out about Connolly.

Mr. Brady—Well, we don't care anything about Mr. Connolly; he is not in this case.

Q.—You were born in Rhode Island, were you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long since you were in Rhode Island? A.—I was there about a year ago.

Q.—Mr. Branch, who has paid your expenses since you have been engaged in this matter? A.—I have received no pay; I have borrowed money to help pay the expenses; I have borrowed $400 from Alderman Christy, and I borrowed from others.

Mr. Brady—We don't care what you have borrowed, we want to know who is to pay you for your services as Secretary?

Witness—I am counsel in this case as well as Secretary, and now I am a witness.

Mr. Brady—Oh! you are employed as counsel then? A.—Yes, I am one of the counsel in this case; I am associated with Mr. Noyes and Mr. Stoughton. [Laughter.]

Q.—Mr. Branch, who has supported you since you began this inquiry? A.—I have supported myself—why, bless you, I have an estate that brings in twelve shillings a week, or perhaps two dollars.

Q.—You have examined several records with a view to obtaining information in this matter, have you not? A.—Yes, I have examined several; I went to Philadelphia to find out about Connolly.

Mr. Brady—We don't care anything about Mr. Connolly in this case, Mr. Branch.

Q.—Mr. Branch, when you began your investigations into the matter of the birthplace of the Chief were you acquainted with the Naturalization laws of your native land? A.—I think I was.

Q.—Did you know all the Courts of Naturalization? A.—I did not know all of them; I examined the records of a good many.

Q.—Did you know enough about the laws of your native country to tell what class of Courts could naturalize? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you know that any Court of Record, having a clerk and a seal, could naturalize? A.—To own up, Mr. Brady, I did not; I am a perfect ignoramus on that subject; I went to Philadelphia—

Mr. Brady—Now, Branch, we don't want to hear anything about your going to Philadelphia.

Q.—Did you know that the Marine Court had been a court of naturalization? A.—I did not.

Q.—How long have you lived in this city? A.—I came here first when I was eleven years of age.

Q.—Well, how long have you lived here? A.—I can't tell, exactly.

Q.—Now, didn't you know that the Native Americans had, long and long ago, complained of the manner in which naturalization was done in the Marine Court? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you know there was a Marine Court? A.—No, not particularly; I have seen the sign here in the Park, somewhere; there was no Marine Court in Philadelphia; if there had been I should have found it, for I went up to Independence Hall and I found them all there; but there was no Marine Court. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brady—Well, I only wanted to see how much intelligence there was in this Native American Party.

Q.—From what source do you expect your pay? A.—I don't want pay, Mr. Brady, I am going to make a present of my services to the Government; all I want is that they will pay the borrowed money; I don't expect anything for my services as secretary and counsel in this case; I have told publicly, and it has been in the papers, that I meant to make them a present of all except the borrowed money.

Q.—Did you know the Chief of Police before you began this inquiry? A.—I did not; I have never spoken to the Chief, and I have nothing against him personally, only that he is an alien and I want him out.

Q.—Have you written all the [illegible]? A.—Yes, and I got up the [illegible]

Q.—Were you ever in the Marine Court? A.—I don't know where the Marine Court is; I have been [illegible] but I was never in the Court to my knowledge.

Q.—You have sworn that the papers in evidence are true? A.—Yes, substantially true.

Q.—What do you mean by substantially true? A.—I mean that [illegible] all true that I could have positive knowledge of.

Q.—Where did you find the Brandon register? A.—In an iron chest, with Mrs. Nunn.

Q.—What were the size and appearance of the book? A.—Well it was about so long. (Holding up a large sheet of paper say about 14 by 18 inches.)

Q.—How large was the iron chest? A.—Well, about as large as that table, (say about 36 inches square.)

Q.—What became of Mrs. Nunn after you found the book? A.—She went down to the kitchen; she was glad to get away, because she had some work to do.

Q.—Where was the iron chest? A.—It was on the second floor.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—I went down.

Q.—What did you go down for? A.—Because it was warm and I wanted to get cool; it was a very hot day.

Q.—Were you nervous when you found the book? A.—What do you mean by nervous? I do not know as I understand the question; what am I to understand by nervous?

Mr. Brady—I am sure I can't tell what you understand by nervous.

Witness—Do you mean "womanly nervousness?"

Mr. Brady—I ask you were you nervous? A.—I was a little anxious; I had traveled 3,000 miles, and wanted to know whether I was going to triumph or not.

Q.—Have you not said the Chief was in league with a gang of villains? A.—I have; I believe the Chief is in league with a gang of villains; public villains I mean; and I believe you believe it too; (Laughter.) I have always heard it, and the papers have stated it, and all I have done has been to get him out because he is an alien, which you would want to do if you were an American.

Mr. Brady—Then I am not an American?

Witness—Not at heart; you may have been born here.

Q.—Were you ever arrested? A.—Not for crime; I was arrested for some peccadilloes in my early years; I was arrested for debt.

Q.—Have you ever said the Chief was a coward? A.—I have; I have heard that he was a coward from many; Alfred Carson told me so.

Q.—Have you ever seen the Chief in the performance of his duty? A.—I have not.

Q.—Have you ever seen the Chief at a primary meeting, or a convention, or have you ever seen him perform any political act? A.—I have not.

Q.—When you first saw the Brandon register what did you do? A.—I made a pencil note of it.

Q.—Did you not exclaim, "Good God, is it possible?" A.—I think I did, and I used some other strong expressions.

Q.—Did you sweat? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it a cold sweat? A.—Yes; it came out cold, in big drops, on my forehead, and I felt cold at the extremities.

Q.—You were overjoyed? A.—Yes, I was, because I had traveled 3,000 miles and triumphed.

Q.—And still you had no personal feeling against the Chief of Police? A.—No, no more than that I believed he was an alien, and, as I was Secretary to the Committee, I didn't want to be beaten.

Q.—Don't you know that the moneys given to you were raised through political organizations? A.—No, Sir, none whatever.

Q.—Mr. Branch, where do you reside? A.—I reside in Twelfth-street, in the house of Mr. Kingsley.

Q.—Where does Alderman Briggs reside? A.—He resides at No. 8 Attorney-street.

Q.—Have you ever resided with Alderman Briggs? A.—I have not; I have borrowed money from him.

Q.—How much have you spent upon this matter? A.—I have spent about a thousand dollars; they have talked outside, you know, about twenty thousand dollars, but I have kept the expenses down, d'ye see; I have not spent over twelve hundred dollars, except what the fees of Mr. Noyes and Mr. Stoughton may be, and even then I don't think it will be over $3,000.

Q.—You say you have never been arrested except for little peccadilloes. Now, were you not arrested in California? A.—No; there was a villain there,—a straw-bail vagabond who went as Sheriff; he talked of arresting me on account of some dealings I had had with a man in the mountains,—whose life I had saved—but I took up an axe and told him to be off or I would serve him out; if he hadn't gone I presume I should have dispatched him, for he was a villian. [Laughter.]

Q.—You were not charged with horse-stealing? A.—*No, Sir!* I don't know what you ask me that for; that shows you are not an American, or you would not ask such a question.

Mr. Brady—Well, and I am not a forger, either.

Mr. Branch—Do you mean to say that I am forger? I'd like to hear the man that would say that; yes, Sir; I would like to see the man that would charge me with forgery; no man dare do it; you dare not do it.

Mr. Brady—Well, Mr. Branch, to accommodate you, I will charge you with forgery.

Mr. Branch—You dare not go outside and say that, nor no other man.

Mr. Brady—Well, Mr. Branch, when we get outside I will say it just to accommodate you.

Mr. Branch—Now prove it; bring on your proofs that I am a forger; you see you have got the Chief of Police by your side when you say that.

[Here Mr. Branch became quite excited, but the Court desired the parties to keep order. Mr. Brady proceeded.]

Q.—What was the peccadillo you speak of for which you were arrested? A.—I threatened to shoot my father and father-in-law.

Mr. Brady—Who employed the counsel in this case? A.—I did.

Q.—Have you paid them? A.—Not a farthing.

Q.—Who obtained the testimony in this case, and who wrote the affidavits? A.—I did.

Q.—Who went with you to Perth Amboy? A.—I don't like to say.

Mr. Brady—Well, I should like to know.

Witness—It was Alderman Briggs.

Question by Mr. Noyes—When did you first see the records of the Marine Court? A.—To-day.

Q.—Did you ever examine any records there? A.—I never did.

Mr. Noyes—Is there any explanation you would like to make concerning your arrest in Rhode Island?

Witness—Yes; I had been to College, and I was a pretty wild boy; at the time the country was bankrupt I had got into debt, and my father had paid a portion of it, but he was not worth more than about $15,000, and he could not pay the remainder, which was about $1,000, without difficulty; I wanted to get into business of some kind, but did not succeed; I went to live with my father-in-law, who was supposed to be very wealthy; I came on to New-York two or three times to try and get employment as a clerk, but I did not succeed; the people about got to talking about my living with my father-in-law, which annoyed me very much; I went away, and while I was gone I sent letters to my father and father-in-law, in which I told them that if they didn't get me a clerkship, I would come home armed to the teeth and kill them; I believe I had a pen-knife in my pocket, d'ye see; I did it to bring things to a crisis, d'ye see; they got frightened and sent two constables, who arrested me; I had a pen-knife in my pocket when they arrested me; my father created a debt for the occasion, as he did not want me disgraced, and so they kept me in jail about six weeks; my first night in jail was the happiest of my life, because all I wanted was to bring things to a crisis.

Mr. Brady—You were arrested for threatening to kill your father and father-in-law, and that is what you call a peccadillo is it?

Witness—Yes, you see all the amount of it was, I wanted to bring things to a crisis.

Mr. Brady—Were you not discharged on the ground that you were insane? A.—I was not; nobody ever called me insane but you, Mr. Brady, and it is cowardly in you to call me so while I am a witness; what I have done in this matter has been for the public good and your good, and I don't think I deserve to have my private affairs entered into in this way.

Mr. Brady now rose and offered in evidence an affidavit from Ed Devoe, policeman, who had been called to Tarrytown on business of the department, and one from Mr. Josiah D. [illegible] of Virginia. That of Mr. [illegible] was not objected to. It was to the effect that while he was engaged writing a biography of the Chief, he wanted to get the most reliable authority, and for that purpose called on old Mrs. Matsell, who told him that George W. Matsell was born in Banker-street, New-York City.

Mr. Noyes objected to the affidavit of Mr. Devoe, as he could be examined next Saturday, until which time the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

Ice in the East River.

On Saturday night the ice lodged between the Fulton ferries so as to make a perfect bridge, and several persons passed over on foot, between 9 and 10 P. M. Though the crossing was uninterrupted at the Catharine Ferry, no boats crossed from Fulton between 8 o'clock P. M. and midnight. The Hamilton Ferry boats were compelled to go round Governor's Island to reach the dock on the Brooklyn side. Yesterday the crossing was comparatively uninterrupted. Messrs. [illegible] and others, employés of the Union Ferry Co., were the venturesome men who ventured across from Brooklyn to New-York. They took a life-boat along with them for use, in case of any emergency. One of the South Ferry boats [illegible] in the evening, having on board the passengers who came in over the Long Island Railroad, and did not succeed in landing them until [illegible] o'clock the next (yesterday) morning. The boat soon after leaving the slip was forced upon a large cake of ice, which floated in the vicinity of Governor's Island, until about 3 o'clock, when another boat was sent to [illegible].

☞ The steamship [illegible], expected from Charleston yesterday, did not leave that port until Saturday morning [illegible] at 9 o'clock.

A [illegible] has been formed in the First [illegible] of Pennsylvania [illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the boon I'd ask for thee,
[illegible] thy life from sorrow free,
That ev'ry morning [illegible]
[illegible] bliss thy youthful skies!
[illegible] all thy hours be crowned with joy,
Unsullied, pure, without alloy.
Yet while I wish this joy for thee,
Cousin, I know it cannot be.
[illegible] a stormy sea of time,
[illegible] those who toss upon its billows,
[illegible] often their ascending wail,
[illegible] where wave the mournful willows,
[illegible] the haven for the good,
[illegible] far beyond the stormy flood!
More peaceful than the sunny lake,
Where nothing doth its surface break;
[illegible] calm than Summer evens are,
[illegible] than the evening star,
[illegible] the blest souls who enter there,
Who breathe that pure and heavenly air,
[illegible] many saints from all climes,
[illegible] infants in their mother's arms,
[illegible] this blest place of rest be thine,
[illegible] and this I know can be;
[illegible] their Saviour's joys divine,
'Tis all I'd ask for thee.

ALBANY, Jan. 1856.

LUCY COLEMAN;

OR,

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF LIFE.

CHAPTER I.

Dear native land, how do the good and wise
Thy happy clime and countless blessings prize!

Some of those old streets in Southwark that look as if they had seen better days, and instead of the ill smell from [illegible], reeked with the savor of good men's [illegible], who never heard the Sabbath bells of St. Saviour's [illegible] without obeying the sacred summons and hastening to church—in one of those old streets, many of the houses [illegible] now contain half a score of lodgers, a country wagon laden with furniture drew up, a few years ago, one beautiful Summer morning about the close of June.

There was a real rustic look about the wagoner and his team, which carried the eye of the intellectual beholder far away from the busy streets of the old borough, in his [illegible] village-made smock-frock, his russet-colored leggings, heavy ankle-boots, the [illegible], with a [illegible] of wild roses fastened in his hat-band, and the wayside flowers with which he had decorated the heads of his well-fed horses, to say nothing of his "gee-hoes, come hither," when speaking to them.

"Yonder she be's, John; I telled thee she would," said the driver, addressing a gray-headed, fresh-colored old man who sat at the front of the wagon. "Heaven bless her! It does one as much good as the sight of a plentiful harvest only to look at her sweet face. Ay, Miss Lucy! we've come at last then, sure; and I hope have brought everything right and straight. Everybody I know sends their respects and love to thee from Milford Spring, and desires to be remembered to thy mother and Master Alfred; and [illegible] of the old neighbors sent their very best wishes to Nanny, the old nurse. But John will tell her all about it when he's fettled down. I fear thou'lt feel a little [illegible], John, after so long a ride. We started as Milford Church clock struck the midnight hour, Miss."

The beautiful girl to whom he spoke was dressed in deep mourning; she had but just completed her seventeenth Summer; and though her face enlightened up, and there was a cheerful expression in her sweet oval face as she returned the kind greetings of the warm-hearted wagoner, yet there were traces of care and anxiety on the smooth youthful brow, in the thoughtful looking eye and compressed lips, when the features fell back into their natural repose.

Lucy stepped forward as if to assist the old man in getting down, but the burly driver, with a "Nay, nay, that'll never do; lean on me, John," stepped between; and when John alighted, she took hold of both his hands, shook them heartily, said how glad she was he had come; and as the old man stammered forth his thanks and blessings, he almost blushed, so ashamed did he feel of Lucy picking off the loose straw that had adhered to his coat, and wiping off the [illegible] from his collar.

The nurse was by this time at the door, and as old John shook hands with her he said:

"Well, I declare, you look almost as young as when [illegible] left Milford Rectory twelve long years ago. Why, this London air, whatever they may say about it down our way, quite agrees with thee! And how's your sister? [illegible] I forgot; the mistress told me you wrote [illegible] word that she was dead. I'm very sorry, Nanny, [illegible]; my memory isn't what it was. Sixty years, Nanny, man and boy, have I been in this family, and to think I should have to come to this great noisy city at last. Well, well, I did hope that I should lay my old bones beside his Reverence's and his father's. I have served them both, Nanny; and God's blessed sun never shone upon [illegible] kinder masters."

Tears stood in the old man's eyes as he raised them toward heaven, and in spite of the effort he made to check them, by winking his eyes, and observing that the sun was very powerful, they would appear, like honest witnesses, to testify to the sincerity of his tribute to the memory of the dead, though they seemed at a loss to find their way among the many hardy furrows which time had ploughed in his hale and weather-beaten countenance.

Meantime Lucy had hurried in doors to tell her mother that old John and the goods had arrived from Milton Spring.

"Well, child, don't bother me," said the mother, who sat in the old nurse's easy chair; "you'll get them in [illegible] my head; I'm sure I don't know what ever possessed me to come here, when I begin to think of it. And now here's old John, as if we shouldn't have trouble enough without him. Shut the door, Lucy, and don't disturb me again until all the things are in, and I can be seated quietly in my own room."

Lucy said, "Very well, ma, we'll not disturb you;" closed the door gently, sighed, and putting on a pair of old gloves, helped to arrange the furniture as it was brought in from the wagon.

"Of course, it was not her intention to stay there a day longer than she was forced," as Mrs. Coleman said; "but as they were compelled to leave the rectory, and had [illegible] much longer than the time asked for of the new incumbent, why, she was forced to get into the first place that offered, especially as Alfred had promise of a situation at a Banker's, which rendered it necessary that she should be in London by the end of June. But she should soon be able to find some nice little cottage, she dare say, a few miles out, from and to which Alfred could ride morning and night, if he continued to like his new profession—for his father's death had rendered it quite impossible for her to send him to either of the Universities."

And so the poor lady ran on, forgetting that her whole income was a life annuity, which brought in exactly one hundred pounds a year, paid quarterly; for though the [illegible] of Milford brought in her late husband a pretty annual amount, yet owing to his lady's rather extravagant habits and which he—kind, fond, good, easy man—allowed her to indulge in without a murmur, nothing was saved, or put by for a "rainy day," beyond an insurance on his life for two thousand pounds. Even that was lost during the illness that preceded his death, through her neglecting to pay the insurance when due, although he had given her the money for the purpose. And when Lucy—who had often heard her father name the amount of the policy as the only provision he was able to make for his children, spoke to her mother on the matter one day, after the funeral, while she was complaining of the sum of money it would cost to remove to London, she heard with [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER II.

[illegible]

[illegible] from the close and confined streets of the old Borough, as they had before done [illegible] the broad, green, breezy [illegible] that opened out every way around Milford Spring, yet time came even there with his last handful of Summer flowers, at the call of "sweet September;" and then there was a crash of new hops about the narrow courts of ancient Southwark—the last that wafted away the memory of "Flora and the country green;" and after that the Autumn fogs came creeping over and settling down upon ill-drained London, to the great dismay of Mrs. Coleman, who, until convinced by looking out into the clouded and curtained street, believed that she had got into one of the smokiest houses in the metropolis.

While the weather was fine, Lucy, in her gentle and thoughtful way, so contrived to manage matters, that she found her mother amusement, and induced her to take moderate exercise, by taking her out to look at the cottages which were to let near Camberwell, Stockwell, Brixton and Clapham, and so wiled away the day until Alfred returned from the Banking-house, when his presence seemed to shorten the long and increasing evenings.

At length the eventful day was [illegible], on which the youth would be entitled to draw his first quarter's salary—the first money he had ever earned in his life—and many an hour's talk had it furnished material for, and many a change had his fickle mind undergone as to what he should purchase with the five guineas which all had consented was to be his own, while the remaining fifteen guineas were to be given up to his mother, as his contribution towards the household expenses; for, through the kind Squire's powerful interest, Master Alfred was engaged at eighty guineas a year, with a further promise of an annual advance of twenty more, if his conduct was approved of. But, true it is, that the greater portion, if not more than the whole of the five guineas, was already owing to his sister Lucy, through an accumulation of shillings and half crowns which she had lent him at various times and oft, on his promise that all should be "squared" when he received this long-talked-of amount.

CHAPTER III.

Becoming sorrows, and a virtuous mind
More lovely in a beauteous form enshrin'd.

And now it was the last evening! On the morrow he would be in possession of the money. "He would," he said, "come home to dinner"—a rare event; for the customary chop or steak—called luncheon by city clerks, though their daily dinner, except on the Sabbath—had for three long months "furnished forth" the tavern-table at which he dined.

"Dinner must be late. Five would be too early; for he should like to purchase something as presents for his mother and sister Lucy. They must make it six, and then he should have plenty of time to look in some of the shop windows at the West End; he would be sure to be home at six."

And so he sat talking away, asking his mother and sister what they would like to have, and naming one thing after another which would have swallowed up double the amount of his whole salary to have purchased. And his fond mother held his hand, looked into his face, and smiled as she listened to him. And as she toyed fondly with the hand of her darling boy, and twined the fingers around her own, she pictured him in future years a great banker negotiating government loans, influencing the money market of Europe, while his name became a "household word" on every Bourse where "merchants most do congregate."

And Lucy had undertaken to provide a nice little dinner, to be ready at the appointed hour. "No; she should not tell him what it would consist of; but would promise that it should be something he would like, and which her mother would approve of, and he should not have to wait five minutes after he knocked at the door before it was on the table. Hungry, she hoped, and expected he would bring a good appetite. Yes; it should be like what they used to sit down and enjoy in happier days in the snug parlor of the Rectory at Milford Spring." And she shook her pretty taper finger at him as she gave him a sweet, sister's kiss and bade him "good night," and playfully threatened to be very angry indeed with him if he were more than a quarter of an hour behind the appointed time. And then?—

Ay, then! when all, saving herself, had retired, and she promised her mother that she would go to bed "as soon as she had done," she sat down in the large easy-chair, which her querulous mother had quitted, and had, as she used to tell the old nurse, "a good think," as was her custom every night, when all the household was at rest, and her long day's work was done; for, excepting when asleep, it was seldom that her busy fingers were still.

It was her head that thought for all, her heart that felt, her judgment that guided, her hands that acted; for upon her alone fell all the management of that little state, all the forethought, economy and retrenchment, the provision of this little luxury for her mother, the depriving herself of some necessary comfort to obtain it for her, the supplying of Alfred with money for his every-day expenses, and those little extravagances which, in spite of her gentle hints and earnest entreaties, he would, like the generality of thoughtless youth, indulge in.

All these things, and many other similar matters, engrossed her mind, and kept her awake hours after the rest of the family had lain down to slumber in the land of forgetfulness, giving to her smooth brow a grave look beyond its years, and to her sweet face a solemn and thoughtful expression, and seeming to sadden for a while the smile of its beauty, as the gray passing cloud deadens the bright look of the flowers when it sweeps up the sunshine that gave to them such a cheerful and golden look.

And how had those shillings and half-crowns been obtained which her brother had too often so foolishly squandered in bad cigars, that made him ill; and glasses of sherry which he cared not to drink when in company with his brother clerks? Had he stolen out of his bed in the still midnight, he might have known, for then he would have found Lucy sitting alone and busy with her crotchet, netting or knitting work, working some beautiful collar, from one of her own designs or some toilet, music stool or table cover; while the crotchet hook passed so rapidly in and out of the work, that an eye unaccustomed to witness such labor could no more have caught the stroke and loop that formed the chain-work, than it could the forms of the ever-shifting rays of a pure diamond.

Far through the night and sometimes on towards the gray dawning, did that beautiful girl labor, improving some cheap pattern, or weaving some tasteful scroll that she thought would meet with a readier sale, and obtain a few extra shillings thereby, without touching the amount of her mother's dividends, which she religiously appropriated only to the stern necessaries of housekeeping; for her mother's luxuries, and her brother's wastefulness, were supplied out of her own hard earnings, and they knew not at what a sacrifice of sleep and comfort they were purchased.

Only that very day she had been out, accompanied by old Nanny, to dispose of her beautiful and ill-paid for work, so that she might provide for the promised dinner with the proceeds. Many an article of dear Lucy's manufacturing was purchased by less industrious ladies, and displayed in their apartments—not, perhaps, purposely as their own, though their visitors praised, and gave them credit for the beauty of the pattern and the neatness of the work; never dreaming of the pretty fairy with her wonder-working loom in the old house in the Borough. Many a lazy Phillis won a smile from her ever trustful Damon which she had not merited, as he gave her credit for industry she never possessed, fondly believing that the hours she had spent in folly and idleness had been devoted to making the articles he had been called upon to admire—the fruits of Lucy's toil: for women, pretty to look at as angels, will so deceive their lovers at times, to show that they are true daughters of fair and fallen Eve. And we forgive them all the blame for the sweet smiles with which they pay back our too easily won praise.

The next morning ushered in a busy day, and old John was ever going out and in on endless errands. The price of things fairly astonished him; and he labored under the idea, that because he was a countryman the shopkeepers charged him a great deal more than they otherwise would have done.

"They ought to be ashamed of themselves, and so I told them," said he to Nanny, "to charge five shillings for a couple of such little fowls as these, and two for that [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

literary services of "Fanny Fern"—that gifted lady having contracted to write for no other paper. Again we would recommend our readers to procure the Ledger of Feb. 16, which is now ready for sale at all the stores where newspapers are sold, throughout the city and country. The writer of this charming story will demonstrate, in the words of Colman—

"Oh! brave, oh! excellent; if you maintain it!
But if you try and can't go through with spirit,
And, finding you can't bear it uninvited,
Your peace unmade, all of your own accord,
You come and swear you love, and can't endure it,
Good night! all's over! ruined and undone!
She'll jilt you when she sees you in her power."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Monongahela and Irish whisky, gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all these liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Maiden-lane.

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New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

☞ **Professor Elie Charlier.**—DEAR SIR: The undersigned having heard that you contemplated the preparation of a course of lectures on distinguished French women, respectfully request you to deliver a series on so interesting a subject, and one which you are so well adapted to discuss, before the public at such time and place as will best suit your convenience.

Yours, &c.

HOWARD CROSBY,	STEPHEN H. TYNG,
BENJ'N N. MARTIN,	CHARLES KING,
GORHAM D. ABBOTT,	WM. BERRIAN,
ISAAC FERRIS,	WM. ADAMS,
WM. R. RENWICK,	HORATIO ALLEN.

FEB. 6, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I thankfully acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to deliver a course of lectures on distinguished French women. It will give me great pleasure to conform to your kind request during the present month.

Respectfully yours,
ELIE CHARLIER.

To Professor H. CROSBY and others.

☞ **Building Associations.**—Building Association Shares taken at par in exchange for lots at Winfield. The lots are from $70 to $200 only. Winfield is 30 minutes from the City, or equal to 33d-st. from the City Hall. Inquire at the office of the Winfield Company, of GEORGE G. ANDREWS, or J. F. KENDALL, No. 8 Tryon-row, at the juncture of Chatham and Centre sts.

☞ **Romanism.**—Dr. [illegible], formerly a Jesuit Priest, will deliver a lecture on the above subject at the Methodist Protestant Church on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

☞ **Sale of Pews.**—In the CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, (Rev. Dr. BELLOWS',) will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Church, 4th-av., corner of 20th-st.

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JUST PUBLISHED:
THE FRENCH SPEAKER;
AND
COLLOQUIAL PHRASE BOOK,
An easy and agreeable method of acquiring a Grammatical and Speaking knowledge of the French Language.
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Teacher and Translator of Languages; author of "The Spanish Teacher," &c. 18mo, cloth, 319 pages. Price 50 cents.

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From the Commercial Advertiser, Canada.

We only fulfill a duty when we warmly recommend this work to all wishing to acquire a "speaking knowledge" of the French Language.

From the Brockville Monitor.

Any one wishing to learn this beautiful and useful language should avail themselves of this Instructor, as it is written in a plain and comprehensive manner.

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G. P. PUTNAM & CO. beg to announce to their friends and the public, that from the 1st of February, 1856, Mr. DAVID A. WELLS is associated with them in their Bookselling and Publishing Business, which will be continued as heretofore under the same firm.

REMOVAL.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO. have removed to their new premises, No. 321 Broadway, (up stairs, nearly opposite Broadway Theatre.)

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Special orders for the Trade and Private Libraries will be executed as heretofore, at a moderate rate of commission. Any book published in Great Britain or France will be supplied by the return steamer. Orders forwarded by every steamer.

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From the first until we closed,
Having done.

They told me that the grin
From the moment I'd begin
Would grow broader—
And that snicker, scream and laugh
With each added paragraph
Would be louder!

At last—I bought the book!
And a leisure hour I took
To peruse it;
My mouth expanded then,
Insomuch that ne'er again
Can I use it!

From ear to ear it spread,
Circling half around my head,
And my jaws
Are as open now as sin
In that fixed, eternal grin,
From this cause.

"I know it is a sin"
For me to laugh and grin
At "the Deacon"—
At his "rheumatiz an' pain;"
But no mortal could refrain,
As I reckon.

"Priscilla" bright and fair!
Queen of widows—may no tear
Dim your lot!
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Prove as precious in your eyes
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If you want a funny Valentine,
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Remember well this presentment,—
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About the City no longer rove;
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He attended a party in 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., and left there about 2 o'clock, to return to his home, No. 91½ East 29th-st., since which time he has not been heard of. The above reward will be paid for his recovery by his father. E. A. PIERCE, No. 45 Liberty-st.

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A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS,
as this week closes out the entire lot at less than last week's prices.
A. G. COLBY, No. 299 Grand-st.

LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT.
DOMESTIC GOODS.

On sale this week, by order of assignees, at No. 347 Broadway.

10 cases excellent long cloths, at 10d.
12 cases extra superfine do., at 1s.
3 cases Barnsley table damask, two yards wide, at 6s. and 7s.
6 cases Scotch diapers, at 12s. and 14s. the piece, of 10 yards.
Also napkins, table cloths.
Lace and muslin curtains, &c.
All at a reduction of from forty to fifty per cent.
G. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT.
MOURNING GOODS.

By order of assignees—No. 347 Broadway.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

[illegible]
A LASTING IMPRESSION
ON THE PURCHASER.
CHEAP SILKS, CHEAP [illegible],
CHEAP LINENS, CHEAP FLANNELS,
CHEAP CLOAKS, CHEAP SHAWLS.
All at 50 per cent.
LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

[illegible]

[illegible] compelled to vacate their store in a few days, have determined to close out the balance of the stock at a reduction of full fifty per cent. They will, therefore, offer, on Monday, February 11,

Beautiful stripe silks at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. and 5s.
Plaid silks, 3s. 6d., 4s., 5s. and 6s.
Heavy Brocade silks, 4s. to 8s.
Plain changeable silks, 3s. 6d. and 4s.
All wool long shawls, 12s., 16s. to 24s.
All wool black shawls, 8s.
Broché long shawls, $6, $7 and $10.

Also, a fine assortment of domestic, [illegible], sheetings, table linens, satinets, cassimeres, [illegible], hose, &c., &c., at equally low prices, for a few days only, at [illegible]

Only one price. [illegible]

THE GREAT BROADWAY CALAMITY.
FAILURE OF BARTHOLOMEW'S CELEBRATED
MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY.
Immense Sacrifice of Property.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS OF
MOURNING GOODS.
UNHEARD OF BARGAINS.
TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

The entire stock of Mourning Goods, consisting of the largest and most desirable stock ever imported, to be sold and closed without regard to original cost. The subscriber, having purchased for cash of the assignee, the entire stock at an enormous discount, will commence the sale on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, the sales to continue till the entire stock is disposed of. Sales commence at [illegible] and continue till 5 P. M. daily.
WM. JACKSON,
Successor to G. F. Bartholomew,
New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

OFFICE NO. 3 JOHN-ST., two doors from Broadway.

Dye silks, woolen and fancy goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known. Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors, all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleaned or redyed. Goods received and returned by express.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 3 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

NO FAILURE.
NO COMMERCIAL CALAMITY,
BUT A
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
WHO WILL OFFER THIS DAY

500 Marseilles Quilts at $2, worth $4.
400 pieces Linen Table Damask at 2s. 6d., 3s. and 3s. 6d. per yard.
1,000 dozen Huckaback Napkins at [illegible]
800 dozen Damask Snow Drop at [illegible]
10x4 wide Linen Sheeting at 4s. 6d. per yard, [illegible]
Pure Irish Linen Sheeting at [illegible]

ALSO,
10,000 yards Persian De Laines at 1s. per yard.
5,000 yards French Prints at 1s. per yard.

All the above goods should be sold under the head of wet goods, as the prices are less than half the original cost. The goods warranted perfect in every respect, and the most competent judges will fail to detect the least soil in appearance.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED SALE
WITHOUT RESERVE,
OF THE BALANCE OF THE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
OF
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 294 and 296 8th-av., one door below [illegible]

Continuation of this sale will commence at [illegible] and continue until the entire stock is disposed of.

Those who have attended the sale during the last two weeks can give ample testimony to the fact that this is no humbug. Their almost daily visits speak loud and [illegible].

The public would do well to call early, as numbers have had to leave, not being able to get served, on account of the great rush of customers.

Terms—Cash for all sums under $100; above that amount, three months approved indorsed notes.

Remember the store, REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 294 and 296 8th-av., one door below [illegible]

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!!
$25,000 WORTH.

To be disposed of this week, consisting in part of
500 pieces Linen Damask 2s. 6d. to 4s. per yard, worth from 4s. to 8s. per yard.
5,000 Damask Table Cloths, price $1 25 and $1 50 each, worth $2 and $2 50 each.
2,500 dozen Damask Napkins, $1 25 and $1 50, worth $2 and $2 50 per dozen.
2,000 dozen Huckaback Towels, [illegible] a dozen, worth [illegible] per dozen.
20,000 yards Irish Linen, 2s. and 3s. a yard, cost to import 4s. to 5s.
1,300 superior Toilet Quilts, price $2 each, worth [illegible].

Hotel and house keepers will find the greatest bargains ever offered.

N. B. Goods sent to any part of the city.
E. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

BANKRUPT SALE OF RIBBONS AND OTHER DRY GOODS.

$2,000 worth of rich bonnet ribbons,
$2,000 worth of rich cap ribbons,
AT HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.

The above goods are very desirable for the approaching season. The attention of City milliners and country dealers is respectfully solicited.

WET GOODS.

600 pieces white Swiss muslin only 1s., worth [illegible]
200 pieces book muslin only 10d. per yard.
400 pieces jaconet muslin only [illegible] per yard.
100 dozen linen napkins, [illegible] per dozen.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible] WANTED [illegible].—For a large number [illegible] Protestant and Catholic servants of dif[illegible] [illegible] suitable for gentlemen's families, [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible], near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently [illegible], under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two girls, of neat [illegible] habits; one can do the general work of a [illegible], wash and iron well, make good bread, [illegible] children; will go in the country, or in a good [illegible] [illegible] city reference; [illegible] is a good chambermaid and nurse, is quick at the needle, and takes [illegible]. Call at No. [illegible] 2d-av., for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two competent [illegible] [illegible] City or country, (one an American,) [illegible] general housework, or cook, wash and iron; [illegible] good bread and pastry—the other is an excellent meat and pastry cook; can do all sorts of cooking in French and English styles; they are well [illegible] duties. Apply at No. 2[illegible]1 Bowery, this [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED.—By a German Protestant woman, as cook in a gentleman's family; she understands cooking perfectly; excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts; is willing to assist in washing. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 1[illegible] Mulberry-st., Room No. [illegible], up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress in a private family. Can show the best of City references from her last place where she has lived for [illegible] years. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th-av. between 29th and 30th-sts., upper floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as laundress, or to do general housework in a private family. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2[illegible] East 2[illegible]-st.

[illegible] PERSONNES—Qui desirent engager le service d'une jeune Française, pour soigner des enfants [illegible] moyen, ou femme de chambre; sachant coudre, [illegible] l'on pourra s'addresser par note à sa résidence [illegible] (en Française,) No. 40 Union-place, sur 4me-av. [illegible] aucune objection pour le voyage.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a married man; had several years practice in this country; thoroughly understands the propagation and management of hot and green-house plants. Also, the culture of the grape under glass; together with a general knowledge of gardening. Satisfactory reference from his [illegible] situation can be obtained. May be seen personally [illegible] month at the residence of P. T. BARNUM, Esq., Iranistan, near Bridgeport, Connecticut.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.—Mr. FONDA, [illegible] for the last three years engaged at No. 7 [illegible] (as clerk,) has opened an office at the above [illegible], to furnish "Maids of all Work" with situations and housekeepers with good and efficient help. Call and be convinced. N. B.—Protestant girls wanted immediately [illegible].

WANTED.—At No. 4 East Broadway, (basement,) 4 [illegible] for steady work, 2 boys for trades. Places [illegible] for clerks, porters, barkeepers, men on railroads, [illegible], waiters, housekeepers, nurses, seamstresses, &c. Charges moderate. ED. GILLEN.

A GOVERNESS WANTED—To go South; to one who thoroughly understands the English language and music a liberal salary will be given. Address Box 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

TO TEACHERS.—A young lady from one of the New-England States wishes a situation in a school or family in this or any of the Southern States, to teach [illegible] and English, or assume the care of children. Address TEACHER, Box No. 4,[illegible] New-York Post-Office.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A lady is desirous of securing a good place for a servant who has been a good while in her service, and whom she can well recommend as laundress and chambermaid. Application may be made at No. 2[illegible] West 2[illegible]th-st., Chelsea-square.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first-rate chance for a few working canvassers. [illegible]. For particulars address or call upon ALLEN & CO., No. 1[illegible] Water-st., New-York.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 [illegible].

EXCELLENT SITUATIONS—Are now ready [illegible] servants at THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 1[illegible] Grand-st.

BOY WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing store; [illegible] one who resides with his parents. Salary, first year, $[illegible]. Address Box [illegible] Post-Office.

TO STEREOTYPERS.—A good moulder will find a steady situation and good salary, by applying at [illegible] & GRAY'S, corner of Centre and White sts.

SCHOOLS.—A teacher of military discipline wanted. Address (with real residence and references) ORDER, New-York Times office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two or three single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with rooms and good board, in a house pleasantly situated, and having all the modern conveniences, at No. 56 Rutgers-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A respectable gentleman possessing a good 7-octave piano [illegible] wishes to dispose of, may exchange it for good board in a respectable family, by addressing, this week, [illegible], Times Office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—[illegible] gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name,) S. A. W., Times office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A front room, with pantry attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife; or will be rented to two single gentlemen at $[illegible] per week, including gas. Apply at 52 King-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A large room, with [illegible] attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, can be had together or separately. Application to be made on the premises, No. 79 [illegible]-st., corner of Jay.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, [illegible], with partial or full board, [illegible] South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. [illegible] at No. 4[illegible] State-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND RENT TAKEN IN BOARD.—A three-story and basement brick house in [illegible]-st., Brooklyn, with the modern improvements, gas, range, &c., will be let to a small family, and the rent will be received in board. Possession immediately if required. Address X. Y., Times Office.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 1[illegible] Walker-st.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education will be open for the registry, examination, classification, and instruction of female pupils on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the school room in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., commencing on MONDAY, the 11th inst., and for males on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the same place, at 4 o'clock P. M., commencing on the 13th inst. The regular daily sessions will commence as soon as the requisite number is enrolled. All persons residing in the City, of 14 years of age and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.

WM. H. NEILSON,
WM. S. [illegible],
J. DAVENPORT,
WM. ALLASEN,
B. R. WINTHROP,
JEDEDIAH MILLER,
DAVID WEBB, Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

$10.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING AND ARITHMETIC—$10.—Are thoroughly taught, day and evening, at PAINE'S, No. 2[illegible] Grand-st., corner of Bowery, No. 1[illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' day and evening writing classes, $1 50 for ten, or $2 for sixteen lessons, including stationery.

From Hon. Henry Y. Cranston, late Member of Congress from Rhode Island.

NEWPORT, April 5, 18[illegible].

[illegible] MARTIN R. PAINE—*My Dear Sir*: I take great pleasure, after a lapse of a dozen years, in again communicating to you the high opinion I entertain of your superior qualifications as a teacher of chirography; the marked and very striking improvement in the art which I have recently noticed in some of your scholars in this town, two of my own daughters being of the number, leads me to hope that you will meet with ample encouragement in every place where you may open a school.

MR. BINGHAM'S CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible house.—A school for 20 boys in each of two departments. In four respects at least [illegible] parents may feel sure of being satisfied: complete [illegible], and generally without severity—civilized manners and gentlemanly companions—teachers qualified in head, heart and address for their work and devoted to it—a standard of scholarship that challenges criticism from any quarter.

SCHOOLS.—A classical teacher coming to the City in April, wishes to purchase a small school of boys. Any private school teacher in the City, desiring a successor, will please state the location, number of pupils, furniture and price of whole, as purchaser will pay at once on signing of agreement, by whom most satisfactory testimonials will be given as to capacity for teaching. Address "CONFIDENTIAL," New-York Times Office.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GREAT REDUCTION.—The subscriber will receive new students to-day and to-morrow at half the usual charge for a thorough course of instruction, viz.: $10 to $15. A course of writing lessons for $3, including stationery.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 3[illegible] Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. [illegible] Broadway, will receive new pupils THIS DAY and EVENING for cheap class and private lessons. By his new method of teaching practically on plans of real business, he guarantees to make finished writers and book-keepers in the shortest possible time.

[illegible] JULES DE LAUNAY'S—Classes in [illegible], Italian, Spanish, &c., No. 1[illegible]0 9th-st., two [illegible] Broadway. Schools and families attended to.

[illegible] WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE [illegible], No. [illegible] 9th-st., on Washington-square, [illegible] & FANNING, Principals.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—To be leased, possession given immediately if required, [illegible] and commanding Hotel on the principal [illegible] in the City of [illegible], known as ST. GEORGE'S [illegible]. The establishment [illegible] rooms, and will be supplied with [illegible]. [illegible] apply to W. G. [illegible].

[illegible]

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

L[illegible] HALL.—We feel that we [illegible] have failed to [illegible], which will be given at the Academy of Music [illegible] THURSDAY EVENING next. We have found that all the tickets [illegible] but a few. However, [illegible] on hand, a portion of which will be reserved for sale at the door. This Company have entered on this matter with the determination to make this the Ball of the season, and the character of the gentlemen composing the Corps is a guarantee that they will succeed in so doing. The Music will be of such a character that it will attract numbers who never dance. The decorations of the house will be very beautiful, and the various uniforms of the Military will give a brilliancy which no Civic Ball could possess. The "Academy" on next THURSDAY NIGHT, no doubt, will present a scene of magnificence never equaled in our country. Those who have objected to the quality of the Suppers at this house, heretofore, need only be informed that Messrs. STETSON & BANTA, the popular stewards of the Astor, will on this occasion have entire charge of the Refreshment Saloons.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS will commence his course of lectures on *Contemporary English Fiction*, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
MONDAY, Feb. 18—*Old English Fiction*.
FRIDAY, Feb. 22—*Bulwer and D'Israeli*.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2[illegible]—*Dickens*.
FRIDAY, Feb. 2[illegible]—*Charlotte Bronte*, (CURRER BELL.)
WEDNESDAY, March [illegible]—*Charles Kingsley and the Novels of Reform*.
FRIDAY, March 7—*Thackeray*.
Course tickets to members, $1 50; nonmembers, $2. Single tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the Library, at the down-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.
R. H. TIMPSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

MR. GOUGH'S COMPLIMENTARY ENTERTAINMENT—To be given by some of the first gentlemen of the City, at Niblo's Saloon, on THURSDAY EVENING, will be of a most attractive character. Tables will be spread for 500 ladies and gentlemen. Dodworth's Band will be in attendance, and rich speaking may be expected from Mr. Gough, Dr. Tyng, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, and gentlemen from Boston, Philadelphia and other cities. Doors open at 5½. Supper at 6½. Tickets $3 single, $5 for gentlemen and ladies. Every facility afforded in the ladies' dressing-room. Tickets can be had and seats secured at No. 1[illegible] Nassau-st., and at ROE LOCKWOOD & SONS, No. 411 Broadway.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Mr. MILBURN'S Fifth Lecture on *The Mississippi Valley, Moses in the Wilderness; Or, The Old Preachers and their Preaching*, (postponed on Thursday evening on account of the sudden illness of the lecturer,) will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.
Tickets 25 cents—for sale at the principal bookstores, at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library, and at the door.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—Professor J. J. MAPES will deliver his lecture on Philosophy of Vegetable Growth, before the Society, at the Rooms, No. 472½ Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Members' Tickets issued for the lectures at Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church may be used on this occasion.

LECTURES.—P. E. BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK.—The ninth Lecture in aid of the Charity Fund will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, (Astor-place,) by Rt. Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island. Subject—*Life in Boston 200 Years Ago*. Admission 25 cents.

MR. GOUGH WILL LECTURE at the Athenæum in Brooklyn, corner of Atlantic and Henry-sts., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and at Yonkers, at the Getty House Lyceum, TO-MORROW EVENING. Tickets 25 cents at each place.

TO LANDLORDS.—A meeting of Landlords will be held at Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to petition the Legislature to amend the law in regard to Landlords and Tenants.
JAMES WOOD, Chairman.
M. RAULE, Secretary.

REV. R. S. STORRS, Jr., of Brooklyn, will lecture in the 2[illegible]th-st. Congregational Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12. Subject—*Sir Walter Raleigh*. Admission 25 cents. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

THE FOURTH LECTURE—On the *Structure of Plants and Animals, will be delivered by* Prof. EDWARD H. PARKER, M. D., at the New-York Medical College, No. [illegible] East 1[illegible]th-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, *at 7½ o'clock.*

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform guage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of
WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, India, China and the Brazils:

AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON
Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co.............LONDON.
Messrs. U. Zellweger & Co.............PARIS.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.............NEW-YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.............NEW-YORK, made

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:
In Boston, by.............Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro.
In Philadelphia, by.............Philadelphia Bank.
In Baltimore, by.............Messrs. McKim & Co.
In St. Louis, by.............Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bros. & Co.
In Chicago, by.............Messrs. George Smith & Co.
In Buffalo, by.............Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co.
In Detroit, by.............Bank of Michigan Insurance Co.
In Milwaukee, by.............State Bank of Wisconsin.
In Mobile, by.............Messrs. St. John, Powers & Co.
In Charleston, by.............Messrs. H. W. Conner & Co.
In New-Orleans, by.............Southern Bank.
In sums to suit, by ALSOP & CO.,
California-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1885, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 8 per cent. Bonds.
$30,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A few first-class Ten per Cent. Bonds of $1,000 each, due in 1870; Coupons, payable in New-York on the 10th of January and July. These Bonds will bear a thorough investigation, and are very desirable for the investment of trust funds, as they pay a large interest, and are very secure.
BENNETT, GRIGGS & LOTHROP, No. 85 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 60 Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 3 o'clock, P. M. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP—Bought and sold by
JOHN A. CONDIT, No. 34 William-st.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances on vessels at sea or in port by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

WANTED.—Page, Bacon & Co.'s and Page & Bacon's suspended paper, a few thousand dollars. Apply to
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 4[illegible] Wall-st.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. B. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, founderies, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying to C. B. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ICE COMPANY.—Having secured a stock of Ice, of a quality superior to that put up by any other Company this Winter, invite independent drivers and shippers to call upon them at their office, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, and make their contracts for the ensuing season.
GEO. E. SHERWOOD, President.
JAS. H. [illegible], Secretary.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 3 Jefferson Market, from animals selected. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credit and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the road, $150 in cash, *exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be con*tracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road *promptly*.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing *materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in* any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of *interest, charged for these lands, will enable* a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money *becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of* the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to
JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—The three-story brick house, with basement and under cellar, No. 9 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.; house 18 feet 9 inches by 56 feet; has all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Also, brown stone house No. 27 West 35th-st. For permission to examine the premises, apply to SAMUEL S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2 o'clock.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—The three-story brick house and lot No. 48 Grove-st., lot 21 by 100 feet. The house is substantially built, well situated, in good condition, and well painted throughout, and in every way a desirable residence. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR HARDWARE—In Jersey City, built of brick, two stories, attic, and basement. Lot 20x75 feet.
TO RENT—Second and third stories of a building 25 feet front by 75 feet deep, in Jersey City, near the ferry, on the main street, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Rent very low. Inquire of S. ANNESS, No. 48 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class, two-story, double brick house, with large barn and garden, in the delightful City of Utica, N. Y. Gas throughout; lot 70x172; centrally located in one of the best neighborhoods in the place. Terms reasonable. Apply to NORTHROP & VERNON, No. 18 Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Situated No. 235 Bridge-st., built in the best manner, with modern conveniences; dimensions 20 by 45 feet, three stories, basement and attic. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st., New-York, or No. 50 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—On Brooklyn Heights.—The three story and basement brick house, No. 87 Hicks-st., pleasantly situated between Fulton and Wall st. ferries. For price and terms, inquire of M'GRATH, TWEED & CO., No. 126 William-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 4[illegible] Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 271 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of R. WISE on the premises, or No. 166 East 22d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.—The large new 5-story house, No. 1[illegible] East 19th-st., built in the best manner and renting for $1,000. $1,500 in cash—the balance on bond and mortgage. Apply at the Lime Yard, cor. 18th-st. and Avenue B, before 10 o'clock M.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The three-story brick house No. 26 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in first-rate order, and replete with every convenience. For terms, &c., apply to THOS. MONAHAN, No. 165 Front-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 123 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; modern built, three-story. Apply to E. H. ELY, No. 46 Wall-st., (Jauncey-court.)

HOUSE FOR SALE—Two-story and attic house and lot, No. 21 Christopher-st. Terms reasonable. Inquire on the premises.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY—Nineteen miles from New-York, with eighteen acres of excellent land, stocked with all kinds of choice fruit; the house is brick, three story and basement, with brown stone basement sills and lintels, and built without regard to cost in the best manner, with all the modern improvements of a city house, having water, furnace, &c. The situation is high, healthy and pleasant, in a good neighborhood, with extensive views; cars pass it almost every hour to this City. The outbuildings are very extensive and most completely arranged, and the ice-house is large and well filled. The whole is in complete order and will be sold low if applied for immediately, as the owner wishes to leave for Europe. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—The first-class brown stone front house, four story, sub-cellar, vaults in front, on north side of 36th-st., running through to 37th-st., between Madison and 5th-av. Price $[illegible]. $[illegible] can remain on mortgage. If desirable, a portion of the furniture, fitted to the house, will be sold for less than its value. Apply to G. B. SMITH, No. 1[illegible] West-st., near Duane-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 275 acres [illegible], situated in [illegible] County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 75 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Agent, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Two [illegible] brown stone houses, on 3[illegible]th-st., between [illegible] and [illegible] av., houses 2[illegible] by 50, lots [illegible] by [illegible], price $[illegible] [illegible] on mortgage, [illegible]. Apply at No. [illegible].

FOR SALE.

LIST No. 2.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., ON THE HUDSON.—[illegible]—An elegant country seat and 8 acres, first-class improvements; a farm of [illegible] acres; also 1[illegible] acres, fine house, with all the modern improvements, very desirable. At Hyde Park—A model farm of [illegible] acres. At Rhinebeck—Farm of 1[illegible] acres. At Peekskill—1 eligible country seat and 10 acres, first-class house; 1 do., 19 acres, fine house, beautifully shaded, &c.; farm of 1[illegible] acres; 1 do. 60 acres; 1 beautiful little country seat of 1[illegible] acres, near Lake Mohegan. At Tarrytown—One beautiful country seat of 8 acres, on the river; 1 do., 1½ miles from the depot; 1 of 14 acres, Gothic house, 1 mile from the depot; 1 of 16 acres, 1½ miles from depot; 1 elegant country seat, on Broadway and river, 1[illegible] acres; 2 building sites, 24 acres; 1 country seat, 60 acres, 1 mile from the depot, running to the river; fine house and [illegible] acre in the village. At Irvington—1 country seat of 7 acres, and 1 of 8 acres, first-class improvements; 1 elegant building-site at Dobbs' Ferry, with farm-house, barns, green-house, &c. Several Italian villas and cottages at Yonkers and Fort Washington. New Gothic house and 8 lots, on 11[illegible]th-st. and 11th and 12th avs. Also, several very desirable cottages and lots at Peekskill. For full particulars of price, terms, &c., apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Located on the west side of Passaic River, at Belleville, Essex County, New-Jersey, two miles from the City of Newark, and eight miles from the City of New-York. It consists of a modern style three story brick and stone House, with marble mantels on each floor; an attic and basement; and the entire structure of superior finish. A lot of land, on which is the dwelling, fronting on the main street of the village, 66 by 200 feet, adjoining the rear of which is another lot, [illegible] by 1[illegible] feet. Also, a lot fronting the house, and extending from the street to the river. There are commodious out-buildings, two wells of fine water, and a cistern, and a large assortment of fruit trees and vines of the most choice and valuable kinds. Possession of the place will be given immediately. The terms will be moderate, and a part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. For particulars, inquire at No. 1[illegible] Tenth-st., one door east of 2d-av., New-York, or at No. [illegible] 2d-av.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—Church at No. [illegible] Allen-st., between Grand and Broome. The basement and Lodge-room (independent of the Church) are at present rented for over $500 annually. Also, wanted to purchase a Church, or a plot of ground, not less than 40 feet front by 80 feet deep, located between Prince and 1[illegible]th sts., Bowery and Broadway. Apply to Mr. D. THOMAS, No. 141 Spring-st., (corner of Wooster,) or Mr. R. LEWIS, No. 19 Division-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A valuable lease and buildings, suitable for a livery stable, carriage factory, or any manufacturing purpose where a good light is required; size of lot, 50 feet front, 75 feet deep, and 60 feet wide on rear, on which are buildings three story high, and fire proof; also 16 stalls. For further particulars apply on the premises, Nos. 62 and 64 Leroy-st.
NATHAN PECK.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For Harlem, Westchester or Brooklyn lots, a neat three-story and basement brick house, with marble mantels, kitchen range, gas, &c., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn. Apply at WARD'S Real Estate Office, corner Nassau and Spruce sts.

LOT FOR SALE—In West Hoboken. The lot, 25 by 100—is situated on the westerly side of Palisade-av., 119 feet South of Hayne-st. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 353 Broadway.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTS TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT.—The advertiser wishes to purchase an old style, two-story, basement and attic brick house, in the 5th, 7th or 10th Wards. Any one having such a property for sale, will please address Box No. 1,775, Post-Office, stating location, price and amount that can remain on bond and mortgage, with a description of the property offered.

HOUSE WANTED—A moderate-sized house, English basement preferred, to rent from 1st May, in New-York. Situation must be central. Apply to Box No. 3,363 Post-Office.

A SMALL FAMILY wishes to meet with another family, who will join in hiring a house up-town. Address H., at this office. References exchanged.

LAND WANTED.—200 acres of unimproved or partially improved Western land wanted. Address RUSTICUS, office of this paper, stating terms, location.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—The fine three-story house No. 65 Hammond-st.; it has all the modern improvements, gas, baths, &c. It will be rented to a private family only. It is a first class house in all respects. Also, the five story store No. 191 Pearl-st., near Maiden-lane. For terms, &c., apply to
JAS. M. WEED, No. 179 Pearl-st.

HOUSES TO LET—No. 8 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., opposite Lamartine-park, with the gas fixtures; 3 English basement houses south side 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; 2 houses on south side 37th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., all replete with every convenience. Rents moderate. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

HOUSE TO RENT OR LEASE—From the 1st of May—The three-story brick house, No. 30 Rutger-st., with stable in the rear, and right of alley-way, (suitable for a physician.) Bath, Croton water, gas, &c. For further particulars inquire on the premises. Can be seen from 11 to 4 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three story brown stone dwelling No. 227 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with stable and carriage house on rear. House has all the modern improvements, gas, water, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, &c. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 287 Grand-st., near Bowery, from 10½ A. M. to 2 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—The small 3-story brick dwelling house No. 121 Charles-st., (near the 8th-av. Railroad,) in a quiet, respectable neighborhood,) furnished with gas and water pipes. Terms low. Possession given immediately. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, 54 Wall-st., 3d floor.

HOUSE TO LET AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.—The three-story brick house and store, No. 110 Grand-st., second house west of Broadway; basement fitted for business purposes. Apply to
D. MOURRAY, No. 5[illegible] Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story brick dwelling-house No. 55 Walker-st., between Broadway and Church-st., suitable for either a dwelling or for business purposes. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor front.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The eligibly situated three-story dwelling, No. 56 Bleecker-st., near Broadway; gas and Croton through the house. Apply to
E. A. DUYCKINCK, No. 20 Clinton-place.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LEASE.—A new building, four stories and basement, 70 feet front by 55 feet deep, brown stone front, situated corner of Fourth and South Fifth sts., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) will be leased to a good tenant for a boarding-house, or private family hotel. The house is arranged with all the conveniences of a modern-built house, furnaces for heating, gas fixtures, &c., &c. This affords a desirable opportunity to commence a good business, as the house is situated in the pleasantest part of the city, on high ground, and within five minutes' walk of four ferries. There is no other house of the kind in that section of the city, and a number of private families are now ready to take rooms. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to
WM. WALL, No. 2[illegible]0 Front-st., New-York.

SEVERAL STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET OR LEASE.—On Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and 29th and 30th sts.; a large rear piece of ground may be had with one of the stores; the dwelling part over two stores, corner of 27th-st., may be united for a boarding-house. Apply to H. M. SHIEFFELIN, No. 11 Madison-square, north side.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

SMALL HOUSE TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, containing five rooms, gas in each, Croton water in basement, newly and handsomely furnished, rent $400, unfurnished $300. Also the old established jewelry store formerly occupied by A. S. Jennings, No. 94 Fulton-st., one of the best stands in the City, also store No. 94½ adjoining. Apply to WILLIAM A. MARTEN,
No. 2 City Hall-place, or No. 104 Bank-st.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The residence and farm of the late HENRY A. LIVINGSTON, situated on the Hudson River, one mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie. The mansion is large and commodious. The farm consists of one hundred acres, which is under good cultivation. Seventy-five acres will be let with the house; and the remaining twenty-five acres, which are beautifully adapted for a building site, are offered for sale. Address HENRY P. LIVINGSTON, Box No. 3,[illegible], N. Y. Post-office, or apply on the premises.

THE PEQUOT HOUSE TO LET—That well-known and favorite Summer resort, with five cottages and furniture belonging to the same; fine bowling alley, billiard saloon, bath, and ice houses; good stabling and large garden connected. Located at the mouth of the River Thames, on the border of Long Island Sound. It is superfluous to speak here of its superior advantages as a watering place. Its accommodations are ample for 250 boarders. For terms, &c., apply to
T. M. LYON, New-London, Conn.

TO PROVISION DEALERS OR OTHERS.—Three Lots to lease on favorable terms, situate in Washington-st., forming an L on Desbrosses-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LEASE—On favorable terms, to be altered to a store, three-story basement house, No. 370 Broadway. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—At a reasonable rent, the elegant, spacious and well-lighted basement, under the East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., suitable for an insurance company, exchange brokers, and others; fitted up with elegant counters, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply at the Bank.

TO LET AT REDUCED RENTS—To small American families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the new houses in West 19th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office on the premises, No. 1[illegible] West 19th-st., from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—The house, No. 10 State-st., one door from Broadway and Bowling Green, opposite the Battery, suitable for offices or a family residence. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, or to S. T. NICOLL, No. 6 West 21st-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—The large building Nos. 34 and 36 West 19th-st.; good light front and rear; possession immediately if required. Apply to J. W. GOODWIN, No. 7[illegible] West 2[illegible]-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—The upper part of the building of the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts. Apply at the Dispensary, or to
D. GOLDEN MURRAY, Treasurer, No. [illegible].

OFFICES TO LET—[illegible]

TO LET.

TO LET—The first floor and cellar of store No. [illegible] [illegible]-st. Inquire on the premises.

GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE, No. [illegible]—The [illegible] and basement house, No. 1[illegible] Hicks-st., Brooklyn, to let with or without furniture. Can be seen between the hours of 12 and 2. Inquire at No. [illegible] Pierrepont-st., or No. 60 Barclay-st., New-York.

$1,500 RENT.—In Great Jones-st., a brown stone house, 3-story and basement, with all the modern improvements, to a private family only. Inquire at No. 35 said street, between 2 and 4 o'clock, for three days.

STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR TO LET—Of the five-story stone-front building No. 146 William-st., corner of Ann-st. Also, the third loft of the same. Inquire of ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING, second story.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 1[illegible] Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER.—Large rooms well lighted, running through from Water to South-st. Apply at No. 2[illegible] Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—In the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Dépôt buildings. Inquire of THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

LOFTS TO LET.—Part of the lofts No. 38 Chambers-st. Apply to BURT BROTHERS & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber, wishing to leave the City, offers for sale his job printing establishment, located at No. 113 Nassau-st. It contains three Hoe cylinder presses and a great variety of plain and ornamental type, together with all the fixtures necessary for a general jobbing business. The material is in good order, is nearly new, and cost over $10,000. The entire establishment will, however, including the good will, be sold without regard to cost. It has a steady business of about $10,000 per year, all of which may be easily retained by the purchaser.
ALSO, FOR SALE—The house and lot No. 4[illegible] Degraw-st., Brooklyn, (east of Court.) The house is nearly new, 3-story and basement, has gas, range, &c., and is desirably located in a rapidly improving neighborhood. Apply to S. T. CALLAHAN, No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOOK BUSINESS AND GOOD-WILL FOR SALE.—The advertiser offers to sell out his Book and Publishing business, which is one of the oldest and best Retail Bookstores in this City—having been established nearly forty years. The whole business would be sold, or a special partnership retained. To any person wishing to commence the Book business, an opportunity to buy out so good and safe a business seldom offers. For further particulars, address BOOKSELLER, Post-Office, New-York.

TO LAWYERS.—The advertiser is desirous of a connection with some office in this City where business is abundant and fair compensation would be allowed. He has a thorough acquaintance with office business, practice, &c., and can refer to well-known members of the profession. Address GUPPY, office of the *Daily Times*.

BAR-ROOM FOR SALE.—One of the best down town. A rare chance. Address AMOS, Box No. 9[illegible], at this office.

MACHINE FOR SALE—For shaving stereotype plates. Inquire of TURNEY & BROTHER, No. 34 Beekman-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

A NEW LIGHT.—KEROSENE OR COAL OIL.—Secured by Patents. The intensity of the light obtained from this oil will be found to exceed that of any other oil or liquid heretofore known to the public.

This oil being a pure distillation from coal, without the admixture of Spirits of Turpentine or Alcohol, is warranted to be not explosive. Insurance Companies allow it to be used without additional premium.

Those who read or write much at night will find it a great acquisition, as the light is remarkably steady and *soft to the eye*.

For general family use, burning in steamboats, shipping, railroad cars, churches, factories, hotels and lighthouses, *this oil is as yet unequaled*.

It burns brilliantly, without smoking or crusting the wick; does not deteriorate or evaporate by exposure, *and is not affected by the coldest weather*.

The various patented lamps to be found at the store of the undersigned, are recommended as the best adapted to *the peculiar qualities of the oil, each lamp giving a light* equal to two six foot gas burners.

This oil can be used in Camphene and Sylvic Oil Lamps, and can be adapted to chandeliers for hotels, country residences and steamers.

The usual discount to wholesale dealers.

AUSTENS, Agents of
The North American Kerosene Company,
No. 37 Beaver-st.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the company's depôt, No. 90 Water-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 14 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have this day declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 185[illegible].

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,
Daniel B. Fearing,
William H. Russell,
Augustus C. Downing,
Gazaway B. Lamar,
Wm. Butler Duncan,
N. H. Wolfe,
Isaac Townsend,
James Warren,
Arthur Leary,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,
Denning Duer,
John Stewart, Jr.,
Robert B. Minturn,
Reuben Withers,
Edward C. Center,
Josiah Oakes,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Jas. M. Waterbury,
George Curtis,
George T. Adee,
John J. Astor, Jr.,
Fred'k A. Delano,
Abraham Bell,
Daniel Drake Smith,
Frederic G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,
Robert S. Hone,
Samuel V. Hoffman,
Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
J. P. Giraud Foster,
John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company have this 29th day of January, 1856, declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable in the stock of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 21st day of February proximo. Certificates for full shares will be issued on demand, on and after the 29th day of said month. Scrip for fractional amounts will also be given, which shall be convertible into certificates of stock when presented for the purpose in sums of one hundred dollars, and entitled to any dividend declared after such conversion. Holders of stock registered in the City of New-York will receive their certificates, or scrip, at the People's Bank, No. 173 Canal-st. DANIEL LEE, Treasurer.
WATERTOWN, Jan. 29, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th day of February, inst.
The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.
EDWARD R. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY—Will be paid on and after the 1st day of February, 1856, upon presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank, New-York.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

THE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY—Have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on their capital stock, payable on and after the 11th day of February, 1856. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of February.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 73 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—Grocers' Bank, New-York, Feb. [illegible], 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. S. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the 1[illegible]th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.
E. F. PERRIN, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.—New-York, Feb. 2, 1856.—A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has [illegible], payable on the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that day.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL $200,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
Office No. 2[illegible] Fulton-street, Brooklyn.
E. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

Any communications left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 73 Wall-st., will be attended to.

NOTICE.—The business of Life Insurance hitherto conducted by the HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, and the UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, has THIS DAY been consolidated, and will in future be continued by the UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, at No. 4[illegible] Wall-st. Policies will be issued and renewed at the present offices and agencies of said Companies as heretofore.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

WITNESS:
WM. V. [illegible], Secretary Howard Life Insurance Co.
JOHN EADIE, Secretary U. S. Life Insurance Co.
JACOB [illegible], President Howard Life Ins. Co.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President U. S. Life Ins. Co.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $200,000. ASSETS, $[illegible].
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $10,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in Bank and at Bankers	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
22 Allegheny County (G. & P.) Bonds	22,000	[illegible]
22 Allegheny County (A. V.) Bonds	22,000	[illegible]
[illegible] Delaware Railroad Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Pittsburg City Six per cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 Reading Railroad Bonds	12,500	[illegible]
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	10,000	[illegible]
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills receivable	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	[illegible]	[illegible]
Par Value of Assets	$[illegible]	
Cash Value of Assets		$[illegible]

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.
THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.
Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 1[illegible]th day of November, 1855.
CHARLES D. FREEMAN,
Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 1[illegible], 185[illegible].

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 2[illegible], 18[illegible], by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and also, complying with the [illegible] of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as it may be legally empowered by the letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office (L. S.) to be affixed, the day and year above written.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. B. [illegible], Insurance Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 1[illegible], 1856.—The following Statement of the affairs of this Company on 31st December, 1855, is published in conformity with the requirements of its charter:
Premiums not marked off December 31, 1854.....$[illegible]
Premiums received on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855.....$[illegible]
Total amount of Premiums.....$[illegible]
No Policies have been issued by this Company on Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off as earned during the year.....$[illegible]
Losses, including claims estimated and not yet due; less savings, &c.....$[illegible]
Deficiency of previous years included and liquidated in the above amount.....[illegible]
Losses for the year.....$[illegible]
Return Premiums.....[illegible]
Reinsurances, Interest, Expenses, Commissions, &c., including losses on subscription notes.....[illegible]—$[illegible]
Profits for the year 1855.....$[illegible]
Amount absorbed in liquidating the deficiency of previous years, as above.....$[illegible]
Remaining Profits.....[illegible]—$[illegible]
The Company have the following Assets:
Subscription notes for Premiums in advance.....$[illegible]
Premium notes and Bills Receivable.....[illegible]
Cash in Bank.....[illegible]
Sundry Salvage, Reinsurance, and other claims due the Company.....[illegible]
Total Assets.....$[illegible]
By order of the Board,
EDWIN A. LODGE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

W. W. DIBBLEE,
THOMAS TILESTON,
JOSIAH O. LOW,
PAUL ALDEN,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,
R. J. BLYDENBURGH,
EBEN B. CROCKER,
ABM. C. BELL,
JAMES CHAMBERS,
GEO. M. CLEARMAN,
L. B. WYMAN,
JNO. FARRELL,
B. A. MUMFORD,
WM. A. SALE, Jr.,
WM. T. FROST,
L. D. COMAN,
SILAS K. EVERETT,
JOHN P. PAULISON,
FREDK. G. SWAN,
CHAUNCEY D. HURD,
GEO. C. STONE,
HENRY ROBINSON,
EDWARD ROWE,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
A. W. WHIPPLE,
[illegible],
PETER A. H. RENAULD,
E. J. BROWN,
BERTRAND CLOVER,
J. A. LELAND,
A. D. FENTON,
DAVID OGDEN,
R. C. MORRIS,
S. DE AGREDA,
JAMES S. HYDE,
N. L. McCREADY,
[illegible] COHEN, Jr.,
BENJ. SALTER, Jr.,
THEODORE PERRY,
CHAS. C. DUNCAN,
JNO. P. BALLARD.

W. W. DIBBLEE, President.
JOHN P. PAULISON, Vice-President.
R. C. MORRIS, 2d Vice-President.
EDWIN A. LODGE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND [illegible] WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $[illegible] 47.
LOSSES PAID,
$1,[illegible] 34.
DIVIDENDS PAID, $[illegible] 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Among the many advantages offered to the public are:
THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOAN OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.
Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

ST. NICHOLAS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.—Offices, 8th-av. corner 1[illegible]th-st., and No. [illegible] Wall-st.
C. B. LE BARON, Agent.
INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
WILLIAM WINSLOW, President.
W. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Winslow,
A. C. Kingsland,
Edward Haight,
Edward A. Cook,
John Pettigrew,
J[illegible] [illegible],
David S. Jarvis,
John Waite,
James Bergen,
Cornelius K. Sutton,
Geo. F. Howell,
Chas. D. White,
Andrew Ward,
B. F. Mapes,
Richard Moore,
Henry Dubois,
Jas. C. Halsted,
Wm. A. Wheeler,
John S. Meyer,
John Buchanan,
[illegible] Ward,
[illegible],
Wm. J. [illegible],
Wm. W. [illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
Henry D. [illegible],
David [illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible].

P[illegible] COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 1[illegible], 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 7th-st., on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 2[illegible]th inst. until the [illegible] day of February. By order.
WM. H. [illegible], Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 54 Wall-st.—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on TUESDAY, the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the [illegible] to the 5th February prox. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.
Jan. 2[illegible], 1856.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock Receipts or Certificates of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to send a written memorandum of the same, with the date, number and amount, to the [illegible] Office, 2[illegible]1 Broadway, 2d floor, No. 1[illegible]. JOHN [illegible].

BIRDS—BIRDS.—A new supply of imported Canaries, Mocking Birds, Bullfinches, Goldfinches, [illegible], Blackbirds, Thrushes, Larks, [illegible], Parrots, &c., for sale at H. [illegible], No. 78 Fulton-st., and [illegible] William-st., between Frankfort and Spruce sts. [illegible] bird-seed for sale.

AUCTION SALES.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$5,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	$1,000
$4,000 Hudson River Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	$1,000
$5,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) 1st Mortgage Bonds	$1,000
$3,000 Peru and Indianapolis Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	$1,000
$2,000 New-Castle and Richmond Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	$1,000
110 shares Erie Railroad	$100 each
50 shares Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	$50 each
20 shares American Exchange Bank	$100 each
40 shares Mechanics' Bank, New-York	$25 each
20 shares Bull's Head Bank	$25 each
75 shares Seventh-Ward Bank	$50 each
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
100 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
10 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
14 shares United States Patent Marble Company	$50 each
5 shares Domestic Annunciator and Bell Telegraph Company	$100 each

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

SALE POSITIVE, FINAL AND IMPORTANT.—H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 381 Broadway, all those costly and valuable new store fixtures, counters, desks, oil-cloth, carpets, Brussels do., gas chandeliers, plate-glass mirrors; new plate-glass show-cases, with silvered bar sash frames; rosewood piano, valued at $700. [See further particulars in the *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Times*, *Courier and Enquirer*, *Evening Post*, and other New-York papers.] The property is sold by order of George P. Fox, lessee of the premises.

Also, George P. Fox's recorded lease of the 3 five-story and 1 three-story buildings Nos. 3[illegible], 381, 381½ and 383 Broadway, in the occupation of Leonard Gosling, Esq.; [illegible] Block, Esq.; Gustavus Sheppard, Esq.; John J. [illegible], Esq.; Henry Iveson, Esq.; Henry Finney, Esq., Messrs. Putnam & Co., Dix & Edwards, Edwards & Carpenter leased and protected under George P. Fox's signature, and their under-tenants also; Mr. Horace Waters, William Heylin, Esq., and others.

THE PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that Mr. Geo. P. Fox, by reason of debility and sickly condition of the body, is recommended by me to go South for a period. And I further advise Mr. Fox to abstain from all business transactions, to throw off all cares and anxieties, and to seek cheerful scenes, and to associate with lively companions. H. F. Q., M. D.

New-York, Jan. 12, 1856.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of John J. Hill, Executor of the estate of Joseph Hill, deceased:

Rivington-street.—The lot of land, together with the two-story frame house thereon, known as No. 23 Rivington-st., being on the southwest corner of Orchard-st. The lot is 25 feet 3 inches front by 50 feet deep. And also at the same time and place the two-story frame house and lot No. 21 Rivington-st., adjoining the above, being 25 feet by 50 feet deep.

Fifth-avenue.—One lot on the west side of 5th-av., 80 feet 5 inches north of 4[illegible]th-st., 25 feet front to 100 feet deep.

Fortieth-street.—One lot on the south side of 40th-st., 175 feet west of 1st-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep.

Fourth-avenue.—One lot on west side 4th-av., 25 feet south of 45th-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

Terms liberal. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 15 YEARS' LEASE OF THE BUILDING No. 21 WALL-ST.—Corner of Broad. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

Wall and Broad sts.—The 15 years' unexpired lease from May, 1856, of the eligible premises known as No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad. Conditions of lease are as follows: Yearly rent for the first five years, $2,080, payable quarterly, and Croton Water Tax; after May 1, 1861, then a rent of $2,250 per annum and water tax, and the lessee to keep the building in good repair. The property now rents for $6,0[illegible] per annum, and could easily be made to bring $8,000. For an investment, nothing could be offered which pays so great a profit as this lease. Thus an opportunity is presented seldom to be met with, and should be embraced by those seeking a safe, profitable and permanent investment. First-class City Bonds and Mortgages will be taken for one-half the purchase money. For full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, THREE SUITES OF ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room No. 59 Beekman-st., second story, a very large and most extensive assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture that has been offered this year; it will comprise the entire furniture of a large house in 14th-st., including every description of rich parlor, dining-room and bedroom goods, large lot of velvet tapestry and three-ply carpets, 25 pieces of oil-cloths, wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries, marble-top furniture in rosewood and mahogany, French bedsteads, Voltaire chairs, carved rockers, dining and extension tables, three full suites of rich parlor furniture in crimson brocatel, &c., &c. Sale positive and catalogues on Tuesday morning.

E. L. Delisser, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

Philip R. Wilkins, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES ON TWENTY-SECOND-STREET AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four-story brown stone house and lot No. 273 West 22d-st.; three houses on the north side of West 22d-st., commencing on the northeast corner of the 10th-av. These houses are all located between the 9th and 10th avs. They were built by days' work, in the most substantial manner, with modern improvements, and replete with every convenience, and being located on one of the best streets in the City, and in a first-class neighborhood, are very desirable for those wishing to purchase moderate houses for their own occupancy. Maps of the property can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st., or No. 3 New-st.

E. A. Chilton, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE VACANT LOTS OF GROUND—On Canal (late Walker) st., adjoining the northwest corner of Allen-st., at auction. COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction (if not previously sold at private sale) on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the above two valuable lots of ground. The two lots together form a front on Canal (late Walker) st. of 42 feet 1 inch, and 75 feet in depth, together with 5-feet alley-way leading to the rear of the lots on Allen-st. This property is well calculated for business or manufacturing purposes, or for building tenement houses thereon, having five feet alley-way leading from Allen-st. About one-half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, NO. 68 PIKE-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lease of lot, with the two story and attic brick dwelling house thereon, on the east side of Pike-st., between Monroe and Cherry sts., and known as No. 68. The lot is 25 feet front by 60 feet deep, be the same more or less. The house is 25 feet front. The lease is from the Rutgers' estate, and has 14 years to run from the 1st of May, 1856, at an annual ground rent of $105, with covenants for one renewal of 21 years, or the buildings to be paid for. Possession can be had on the 1st of March. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer, No. 298 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c.—On TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 30 Green-st., consisting of lathes, drills, chucks, mandrils, axle patterns, hand turning tools, lathe wrenches, benches, centreing machines, hammers, sledge hammers, slide lathes, vices, pulleys, belting, taps and dies, hangers and blacksmiths' tools. And, also, by virtue of several mortgages, all the right, title and interest of RICHARD GULLICK and WILLIAM SULLIVAN late the above, being the partnership property of GULLICK & SULLIVAN, and, also, all the stock and fixtures, &c., &c.

John Lloyd, Auctioneer, No. 15 Nassau-st., Commonwealth Building.

JOHN LLOYD & SONS WILL SELL AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 10½ o'clock, all the household furniture contained in house No. 3[illegible] Broadway, consisting of mahogany chairs, tête-à-tête, marble-top tables, curtains and cornices, looking glasses, mahogany French bedsteads, bedding, marble-top bureaus, washstands, carpeting, &c.

Catalogues will be ready the day previous to sale.

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer, No. 298 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.—On MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 11 A. M., at Nos. 135 and 137 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting of several street-sweeping machines, some 50 or more carts, suitable for dirt, ash, water, timber, stone or sewer carts, several set of cart harnesses, cart-wheels, cart-horses, axles, blacksmith tools, old iron, &c., a rare opportunity for contractors, wheelwrights, or any one wanting carts.

A. J. Bleecker & Co., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 20th of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large cabinet factory known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

J. & H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., Peremptory sale of all kinds w. g., blue and common ware, cut, pressed and Bohemian glass, china, silver-plated ware, &c. Also, the stock of a dealer, in lots from the shelves. Catalogues now ready, and goods will be packed for shipping.

AUCTION SALE AT SING SING.—On Feb. 1[illegible], at 12 o'clock, on the premises, a neat cottage of 10 rooms and a quarter of an acre of land, in the north-eastern part of the village, 15 minutes' walk from depot. Location is one of great beauty. Terms 10 per cent. on day of sale, $1,000 on mortgage, and balance in four years. COLEMAN DODGE.

[illegible] SALE.—TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two lots of ground on the north side of 4[illegible]th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing 150 feet west of 5th-av., each lot being 25 feet by [illegible] inches in depth. For maps, terms, and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12[illegible] Nassau-st., mortgage sale of Household Furniture, being the entire furniture of a family giving up housekeeping, viz.: Carpets, French mirrors, crockery, bedding, suites of parlor and chamber furniture, stair carpets, oil-cloth, refrigerator, kitchen furniture, wooden ware, earthen do.; also, rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, cover and stool; the whole for absolute sale, worthy the attention of the trade. Also, to pay advances, a large variety of superior-made new cabinet furniture, including fine rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, plush and hair-cloth; elegant lounges, in catalase; Turkish chairs, rich wardrobes, secretaries, writing tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, pier and side tables; dining-room furniture, sideboards, chairs, extension tables; two patent reclining chairs, covered in morocco, cost $70; enameled chamber furniture, pure hair mattresses, several French plate and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, clocks, vases, &c. At 12 o'clock, three fine-toned rosewood seven-octave piano-fortes; one upright do., cost $300. The trade and country merchants are particularly invited, as the whole will positively be sold. Goods can be packed for shipping.

A. H. Muller, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—By order of the Supreme Court, in partition, of valuable property on Chrystie, Forsyth, and Eldridge-sts. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. C. Betts, Referee.

CHRYSTIE-STREET—The lot of land with buildings thereon, situated on the east side of Chrystie-st., 125 feet north of Grand-st., and known as No. 35[illegible] on the Delancy Farm map, being No. 112 Chrystie-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

FORSYTH-STREET—The lot of land with buildings thereon, situate on the west side of Forsyth-st., 100 feet south of Broome-st., and known as No. 303 on the Delancy Farm map, being No. 106 Forsyth-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

ELDRIDGE-STREET—The lot of land with buildings thereon, situated on the west side of Eldridge-st., 125 feet north of Broome-st., and known as No. 6[illegible] on the Delancy Farm map, being No. 105 Eldridge-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

Nearly two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 7 per cent.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st., N.-Y.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—Of a VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND, bounded by 52d and 53d sts., and 12th and 13th avs., with a valuable water front of 200 feet on the Hudson River.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the valuable plot of ground, bounded by 52d and 53d sts., and 12th and 13th avs., containing about fifty lots, having a front of about 814 feet 6 inches on 52d-st., 820 feet 1 inch on 53d-st., and 200 feet 10 inches on both avs.

Also, the plot of ground on the easterly side of 12th-av., having a front of 200 feet 10 inches, with a depth of 100 feet on 52d and 53d sts., and containing about eight lots.

This property offers unusual inducements for immediate improvement, being in a desirable location, and well adapted for a large manufacturing establishment, requiring an extensive water-power and front, and possessing all the facilities of access necessary.

Terms liberal and title perfect. Maps and further particulars can be obtained on application to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 Neilson-place, Mercer-st., the entire furniture contained in the above house, consisting, in part, of Brussels and ingrain carpets, suites rosewood parlor furniture, French plate pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood and mahogany marble top pier and centre tables, window curtains and shades, mantel clocks and shades, etagere, mahogany French bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, mahogany wardrobe, black walnut and maple bedroom furniture, China toilet sets, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, blankets and counterpanes, mahogany extension dining-tables, China dinner and tea sets, crockery and glass ware, silver-plated ware, mahogany tea-tables, sideboards, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair cloth, oil-cloth, black walnut and maple cane-seat chairs, &c., together with a large and general assortment of kitchen furniture. Sold by order of J. B. Bensel, Attorney for mortgagee.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF YONKERS PROPERTY.—A. H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of DELIA McMASTER, administratrix of the estate of SARAH A. McMASTER, deceased, a valuable lot of land, with a two-story double frame house, containing thirteen rooms, very conveniently arranged for a respectable residence, situated on Broadway, in the village of Yonkers. The lot is 50 by 271 feet. Possession 1st of March.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER LOTS AT YORKVILLE AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two desirable lots northeast corner of 2d-av. and 85th-st.; no lots offer greater inducements, as the 2d-av. Railroad runs by this property. Terms easy, and title indisputable. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

Henry T. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, dining-room, bed-room and kitchen furniture, in that first-class house, No. 76 Franklin-st., embracing everything usually found in a first-class house. Deposit required.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅜ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON—12,000 tons, delivered at New-Orleans, within the month of February. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st. near Broadway.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & WEST have removed their business to the lofts corner of Duane and Church sts.
January 12, 1856.

CLARK & WEST have admitted MARVIN R. MAXWELL and WILLIAM R. DAVIS as partners in their business, from Jan. 4, 1856. The firm will hereafter be CLARK, WEST & CO.
New-York, Jan. 12, 1856.

NOTICE.—On the 26th day of January, 1856, EUGENE MULLIGAN, of the firm of MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, relinquished all care of its business and the use of its firm name after that date; his capital and name remaining until the close of our copartnership, on the first day of February, 1857.
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN.
New-York and Auburn, February, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CHAS. HEARD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by CHAS. HEARD, who is authorized to sign in liquidation.
CHAS. HEARD,
H. R. CLAPP,
New-York, Feb. 8, 1856. ALEX. JUST.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The grocery business will hereafter be conducted by BENJAMIN HAVILAND, who will settle all accounts of that department; and the feed business will be conducted by M. G. LANE, who will settle all accounts of that department. BENJAMIN HAVILAND,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856. MALTBY G. LANE.

TO HOUSE AGENTS.—A young married man, having $2[illegible], would like to form a partnership with a person having an established paying business. Reference given and required. Address, with real name, all this week, J. W. H., Times Office. Communications confidential.

NOTICE.—I have associated with me as partners, JOHN H. FULLERTON and JAMES W. CARPENTER, to date from Jan 1, 1856. The business will be conducted hereafter in the name of CARPENTER & FULLERTON. GEO. W. CARPENTER.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of CURTIS & RAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
M. L. CURTIS,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856. E. C. RAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of CURTIS & ALEXANDER, in the business of manufacturing and selling Gas Fixtures, at No. 18 Canal-st.
M. L. CURTIS,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856. H. R. ALEXANDER.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and FINE JEWELRY and SILVERWARE, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful GOLD LEPINE WATCHES	[illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	[illegible]
GOLD HUNTING, English Patent Levers	[illegible]

Goods sent by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

CONICAL BURR STONE MILLS FLOUR is so superior it commands in New-York a preference of half a dollar a barrel. Between fifty and sixty premium medals have been awarded to the Mills and the Flour, and almost a volume of testimonials. Warehouse of Flour and Mills, No. 191 Duane-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 69 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE Can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy without injury to the gums or teeth; it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by M. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to [illegible], daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual derangements, which also includes the diseases of these organs, is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiva, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier, Dispatch, &c.*

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's *Weekly*: "Deafness.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country, it being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."

Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. E. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—In this country the progress of Consumption is alarming, and should warn everybody to be careful and cure a cold as soon as possible, and the best and quickest Remedy before the public is Dr. HAIGHT'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, which will immediately cure the most obstinate cold, no matter of how long standing; in fact, it has in several instances effected cures where the patients were on the verge of Consumption. Office No. 286 Bowery, New-York.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

COAL.

ENGLISH CANNEL AND ORREL COALS—Of the best quality, delivered in any part of this City or Brooklyn by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st. Yards—No. 42 Gold-st., between Fulton and John-sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk-sts. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

ANTHRACITE COAL—Best quality red and white ash of all kinds and sizes constantly on hand and for sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW,
No. 275 Pearl-st.
Yards—No. 42 Gold-st., between Fulton and John sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk sts.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M., to 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE;
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. Express Mail—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. Lightning Express—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland, 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. Night Express—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
Mail Train;

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 2:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:50 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 6 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be reopened on 18th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers.

J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:15 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $16 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES,
At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. as usual.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—After THURSDAY, Feb. 7, 1856, the 7:10 o'clock A. M. train from Hartford for Providence and the 10:[illegible] o'clock A. M. train from Providence for Hartford, will be discontinued until further notice.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. Brooks, Agent, Providence.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.
385 T. H. CHAMBERS, BROADWAY, 385
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.

HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 343 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FIFTEEN PIANO-FORTES TO LET.—At $2, $3, $3 50, $4 and $5 a month, or for sale at $25 up to $300. A powerful harmonium with seven stops, price $100, and one melodeon for $35. Music thoroughly taught and pianos tuned by
Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 295 Grand-st.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY—Nos. 241 to 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged. Warerooms, No. 335 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTURER, has removed from No. 144 Grand-st., to the large building No. 33 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, where he continues to keep a large assortment of enameled chamber suites, of all colors and styles, and at prices varying from $30 per suite and upward, finished in all colors and styles of ornamenting, and warranted in every respect. The trade and others are invited to call and examine.

WARREN WARD, No. 33 Canal-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Eldridge.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Nov. 28......1855	Saturday, Dec. 1......1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12......1855	Saturday, Dec. 15......1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26......1855	Saturday, Dec. 29......1855
Saturday, Jan. 5......1856	Saturday, Jan. 12......1856
Saturday, Jan. 19......1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23......1856
Saturday, Feb. 2......1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6......1856
Saturday, Feb. 16......1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20......1856
Saturday, Mar. 1......1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5......1856
Saturday, Mar. 15......1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19......1856
Saturday, Mar. 29......1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2......1856
Saturday, Apr. 12......1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16......1856
Saturday, Apr. 26......1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30......1856
Saturday, May 10......1856	Wednesday, May 14......1856
Saturday, May 24......1856	Wednesday, May 28......1856
	Wednesday, June 11......1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

Notice.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leech.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AMERICA, Little, leave Boston....	Wednesday, Jan. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York.	Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston......	Wednesday, Feb. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York...	Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......	Wednesday, Feb. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York......	Wednesday, Mar. 5.
AMERICA, Ryrie, leave Boston....	Wednesday, Mar. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York.	Wednesday, Mar. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cumming, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH...Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK....Saturday.
GLASGOW.....Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, for the ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA, Proprietors. 50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 5TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—Through in advance of the mail—500 miles shorter than any other route.

The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Captain TINKLEPAUGH will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Feb. 25, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased; not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended.

For information or passage apply to JAMES M. CROSS, at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

REDUCED PRICES—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—10 cents per pound on excess—Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad; no extra expenses; meals on the Isthmus free for steerage passengers. Through for California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Capt. Wm. L. Herndon, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEVENS, R. H. Pearson, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

THE NEW-GRANADA CANAL AND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—Will dispatch their fine steamship OSPREY, on her second trip to Carthagena, New-Granada, from Pier No. 50 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Prices of Passage—First Cabin to Carthagena, $80; Second Cabin to Carthagena, $60; Steerage to Carthagena, $40.

For passage, apply immediately to WM. E. ROLLO & CO., No. 2[illegible] William-st., New-York.

For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., 36½ Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. Woodhull, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Skinner, is receiving freight at Pier No. 13 N. R., for the above places, and will leave (should the ice in James River break up sufficiently) on her regular day, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

For rates of freight, apply on board, or to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DOUDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to JOHN W. MILLER, at his office, No. 442 8th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.

JOHN W. MILLER, Administrator.
a26-law6mM* MARGARET DOUDS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES M. SIMONSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. K. THORN, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of June, 1856, next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1855.

JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Executor,
SARAH ANN SIMONSON, Executrix,
d17-law6mM* Of CHAS. M. SIMONSON, Dec'd.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER C. WORTH, late of the City of New-York, seaman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 4[illegible] Fourth-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 24, 1855.

no26-law6mM EDWARD S. WORTH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. SIBELL, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 64 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1856.

ja7-law6mM* ALFRED CLOCK, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES UGLOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 1[illegible] East Thirty-ninth-street, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1855.

n13-law6mM* JAMES UGLOW, Executor.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—Notice is hereby given that Major ROGERS, of the township of Alexandria, in the County of Hunterdon, and State of New-Jersey, on the 15th instant, made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within three months.—Dated Jan. 23, 1856.

JOHN T. BIRD, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River, (except such parts as lie within the boundaries of the Central Park,) in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 51 Chambers-street, (second story, Room [illegible]) in this City, on or before the 17th day of January, 1856.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the [illegible] day of January, 1856.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the [illegible] day of February, 1856.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situated in the said City, between the line of the East River, and the easterly line or side of the [illegible] and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 64th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated in said City, between the westerly line or side of the Eighth avenue and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of Sixty-fourth-street to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in said City, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN NATHAN,
E. G. HOWARD, } Commissioners.
J. W. ALLEN,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—JOHN A. WILLARD against H. W. HORTON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, City of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 193 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and [illegible] three dollars and forty-two cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, December 31, 1855.

LIVINGSTON K. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in said Clerk's Office Jan. 2, 1856. [ja2-law6wM*] L. K. MILLER, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES W. CROSBY, plaintiff, against HENRY ROGERS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in this City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-five cents, with interest from the 27th day of September, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 28, 1856.

WILLIAM R. STAFFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 67 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 29th day of January, 1856.

WILLIAM R. STAFFORD,
4f-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE W. BAKER, plaintiff, against HENRY ROGERS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the action of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at my office, No. 67 Wall-st., in this City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of November, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 1[illegible], 1856.

WILLIAM R. STAFFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 67 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 29th day of January, 1856.

4f-law6wM* WILLIAM R. STAFFORD, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN A. UBSDELL, CHARLES [illegible], WILLIAM BAMB and JAMES DUNCAN against PATRICK BRICE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 335 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred dollars with interest from the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, besides the costs of this action.

D. McMAHON,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 335 Broadway,
Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1855. City of New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 14th day of December, 1855. [illegible]

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HELEN ROBINSON, by WILLIAM BAILEY, her next friend, against WILLIAM M. ROBINSON.—Summons for relief.—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM M. ROBINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of January, 1856, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January, 1856.

W. K. THORN,
ja14-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—THE MANHATTAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION against ROBERT WARD and BRIDGET, his wife, JOHN B. [illegible] CANAVELLO and ANNETTE his wife, LUKE HENRY, BENJAMIN J. BEAME and JOHN S. SCOLES.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants, ROBERT WARD and BRIDGET, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 9th day of January, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 51 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June, 1855.

ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN,
ja28-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY—WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, plaintiff, against CHARLES F. DIETZ, THOMAS S. DUNIKE, TIMOTHY M. INGRAHAM, Sallie A. Middleton, Mary Middleton, Fannie Middleton, Levi P. Ross, Edwin Beers, and Richard Imlay, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants severally: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 3 Front-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 12, 1855.

WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Plaintiff in person,
ja1-law6wM* No. 3 Front-st., Brooklyn.

THE COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. DAVIDSON, SALLIE A. MIDDLETON, MARY MIDDLETON, FANNIE MIDDLETON, Levi P. Ross, Richard Imlay, Timothy M. Ingraham, Edwin Beers, and Thomas S. Dunike, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Front-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 12, 1855.

ja1-law6wM* WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM,
Plaintiff in Person, No. 3 Front-st., Brooklyn.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK CASEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the factory of JAS. R. PRENTICE & CO., corner of Raymond and Railroad sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 12, 1856. MICHAEL CASEY, Executor.

ja14-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC M. RUMPH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of JOHN J. HEBARD, No. 1[illegible] South [illegible]-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of February next.—Dated [illegible] 1855.

MARGARET RUMPH, } Administrators.
JOHN J. HEBARD, }
au28-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN McWILLIAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of [illegible] SEDGWICK, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 5, 1856.

MARGARET A. McWILLIAM, } Administrators.
ja7-law6mM* JAMES E. JENKINS, }

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] CALENDAR—[illegible]

[illegible] Court.—Nos. 7, 10, 17, 26, 19 [illegible]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

[illegible] OF THE WET GOODS.—This is the [illegible] which will commence the great sale [illegible] at Columbia Hall, No. 281 Grand-street. E. & M. B. TOWLE & Co. having purchased [illegible] of these goods, so slightly damaged as to be almost imperceptible, have been [illegible] day by day by crowds of people at [illegible]. This will be the last week of the great sale [illegible] Table Cloths, [illegible] Napkins, Huckaback Towels, Irish [illegible] and Sheeting Linens, Toilet Quilts, [illegible] Sheeting and Shirting, &c. &c.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

"THE GENTLEMAN."

By particular request, Rev. Dr. VINTON will repeat his highly popular and instructive lecture,

"The Gentleman,"

on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock, at the [illegible] Library, Astor-place. [illegible] will find in this lecture [illegible] of rare excellence and [illegible]. Tickets may be obtained at Gregg's, [illegible]; Stanford's, No. 637 Broadway; [illegible], No. 75 Bowery; Van Norden & King's, No. 45 Wall-st., and at the door on the evening.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

[illegible]—$[illegible] for a course of mercantile and ornamental writing, including stationery. Apply immediately at the academies, No. 302 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. Private instructions given. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

From the Home Journal.

In every profession there is a recognized leading name, one whose preeminence is so decided that nobody [illegible]. Among those who teach the art of writing, OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH is just that [illegible] preeminent person and recognized head of the profession.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A combination of attractions can be found in the bills of this favorite theatre to-night. Buckstone's drama of the "[illegible] of the Frozen Hand," is to be produced [illegible]. C. W. Taylor's Irish historical drama of the "Invasion of Ireland" will also be repeated, and the pantomime of the "Magic Barrel" is to be revived. Go early and get a good seat. A grand burlesque, called "Herne the Humbug," is shortly to be produced. Look out for it.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—How is it that this healing ointment has taken the place of all others in every Dispensary of note throughout the world? Because of its intrinsic worth and immense superiority over all others. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at [illegible], [illegible] and $1 per pot.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

The new Pen and Pencil, "LOWRIE'S P[illegible]," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction, and not liable to get out of order. Made in gold and silver by William [illegible] & Co., No. 56 Maiden-lane, where may be found a general assortment of gold pens and pencils.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

[illegible] FOSTER, author of "Double Entry [illegible]," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial [illegible] Accountants, No. 395 Broadway, give lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

[illegible] & [illegible]'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—Are you troubled with indigestion, flatulency, constipation, sick headache or general debility? If so, get a box of this Coffee, and you will be relieved. Be sure and obtain the genuine, as imitations are afloat. For sale at the General Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway, and by most druggists.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MR. HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS, 120 West Broadway, New-York. *See advertisement on fifth page.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

POROUS FLEXIBLE PLASTER.—PAST SUPERCEDING [illegible].

T. ALLCOCK & Co.
Brandreth Building, New-York.

Local pain often arises from a fullness or partial congestion of the capillaries or small blood vessels terminating on the skin. To relieve, and often cure at once excruciating pains, you have merely to use one of Dr. ALLCOCK'S Plasters. Thus, back-ache, a dull heavy feeling at the bottom of the back—often in connection with piles,—deep-seated pains in the left side, supposed to proceed from an incipient affection of the heart; rheumatic pains, sprains, bruises and spasmodic pains of the muscles of the bowels—all these troubles are greatly relieved by this celebrated Plaster, which proves itself the required local excitant, without producing after debility or [illegible].

COMPOSITION.

India-rubber, myrrh, and other choice gums and essences of the vegetable kingdom are the material ingredients of these celebrated Plasters. They are to all other medicated plasters what traveling by railroad and steamboats is, in our day, to the stage-coach and sloop-going of fifty years ago. While they are possessed of all the soothing and warming qualities of almost every other plaster of the United States Dispensatory, they are without many of their inconveniences. In the language of one who has experienced much benefit from their application in a chronic disease of the kidneys—"*They stick closer than a brother, and do not run like a false friend.*" The use of medicating India-rubber is in consonance with the spirit of improvement which stamps the age in which we live. There was always something repulsive in the Burgundy pitch plaster—it might be useful, but you never forget the unpleasant addition to your skin. The plasters of Mr. ALLCOCK are quite flexible, and yield to every motion of the body; this quality alone, all others being equal, would command for them a large share of public patronage. They have already become favorably known in England, France, Holland, and in the city of Hamburg, in Rio de Janeiro, in Rio Grande do Sul, in the Republic in the city of Assumption, in Paraguay; in Montevideo, in Lima, Bogota, (their sale has become great in the latter city,) in San Francisco, and at Valparaiso—in every country where they have been introduced, they have proved a blessing to the afflicted. Merchants can at once perceive their importance as an article of commerce.

DR. J. P. [illegible]'S LETTER.

FARMVILLE, [illegible], March 2, 1850.

DR. T. ALLCOCK—Sir: I have been suffering under a severe attack of neuralgic disease of my bowels for years, with hypertrophy of the heart, and have tried everything known to the practice of medicine [illegible]; *but truth prompts me* to say that your plasters have given me more permanent relief than anything else I have used, and I believe will produce a perfect cure. I am wonderfully pleased with the counter-irritant effect of your plaster, for it is produced in such a mild and gradual way, as well as the invigorating action it gives to the capillary circulation around the parts to which they are applied, with the great nervous sedative influence they exert upon all nervous diseases. In conclusion, permit me to say I have had experience of the qualities of the plasters heretofore in use, but must place yours at the head of them all. Every medical man, who becomes acquainted with them, will assuredly recommend his patients to use no other than the Medicated India Rubber Plaster of Dr. ALLCOCK. Yours very truly,

J. P. [illegible], M.D.

A man came into the store a few days ago, and said he had bought one of a druggist in South America, and that it cured him of a lame shoulder after everything else had failed to help him; that he would always have a few on hand, [illegible] fifty dollars for one, so valuable did he esteem them. He bought two dozen of them.

A female was taken suddenly with pain in the back, just above the kidneys; liniment and cupping were used, but she could not stir without screaming out. *Her Doctor bethought* himself of Allcock's Plasters, and had one placed on [illegible]; in an hour the pain entirely left her and she was [illegible] well, being only weak from the cupping and the sickness in consequence of the great pain caused. *She had no return.*

The Plasters are sold at 25 cents each, by
T. ALLCOCK & Co., Brandreth Building,
At No. 296 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-street, and by all Druggists in the City and country.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 8, by Rev. Mr. Hutton, Mr. LEWIS LEFFERTS to Miss PHEBE A. BECKER, all of this City.

At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 5, in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Dr. Abeel, Rev. EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, Griggstown, N. J., to M. MINNIE KING, daughter of the late Henry I. King, of the former place.

At Milton Hill, Mass., on Thursday, Feb. 7, by Rev. S. B. Pike, Mr. S. P. STARK, of New-York, to Miss HARRIET W. GLOVER, daughter of Wm. Glover, Esq., of Milton Hill.

In Freeport, Ill., on Wednesday, Jan. 30, by Rev. C. M. Woodward, Dr. N. F. STILES, of Galena, Ill., *formerly of* New-York, to Miss SARAH, only daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 10, of scarlet fever, CHARLOTTE, daughter of Wm. J. and Charlotte Browne, aged 17 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 200 Waverley-place.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 10, of dropsy on the brain, CHAUNCEY ELDRIDGE, youngest son of Richard and Deborah Hill, aged 1 year, 5 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 49 West 26th-st., on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 10, after a short illness, HENRY B. BOOTH, aged 62 years, 11 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning next, at 8 o'clock, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 130 Perry-st.

☞ Albany and New-London papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 9, of consumption, LOUISA, wife of Wm. Taylor, aged 38 years, 5 months and 29 days.

The remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 161 West 30th-st., this (Monday) morning, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, to the Ebenezer Baptist Church, 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., where the funeral service will be held. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without any further notice. The remains will be taken to Mamaroneck for interment.

In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 8, ELIZA J., *wife of* George Wilson.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 51 *East 24th-st.*, this (*Monday*) morning, at 9 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 9, after a lingering illness, SARAH A., relict of the late George Nixon, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, John M. Nixon and Samuel A. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 78 East 14th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 10, ABRAHAM PARSELL, in the 84th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 43 Macdougal-st.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 9, after a short illness, JANE, wife of Andrew Brown.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 37 Prospect-st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 4, in Morton-st., WILLIAM ANDREWS, aged 40 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Newark, N. J., on Friday evening, Feb. 8, at her residence, No. 14 Liberty-st., MARY, widow of the late James *Lennon, in the 57th year of her age.*

The funeral service will take place at 11½ o'clock this day, (Monday,) 11th inst. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood *for interment. The friends and relatives are* respectfully invited to attend.

California papers please copy.

In this City, suddenly, after an illness of 48 hours, NICOL SANFORD, in the 39th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his residence, No. 153 Christie-st., on Monday, the 11th, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Feb. 9.

87,000	Missouri 6s........	85¾	1200	Erie Railroad.......	54¾
20,100	do..........s3	85	150	do..........s3	54¾
4,000	do........	85½	800	do.........b3	54¾
2,000	do.........b30	86	1100	do.........b60	55
6,400	do.........b3	85½	100	do..........s3	54¾
10,000	Virginia 6s........	95	100	do.........s30	54¾
2,000	Erie Conv. bs. '71.	81	50	do.........s10	54¾
1,000	Hud. R. 1st mt. bs	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.........b10	54¾
2,000	Hud. R. 2d mt. bs	68¾	50	do.........s15	54¾
1,000	Mich. So. 1st mtg.	92¾	100	do.........s30	54¾
46,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	86¾	200	do.........b10	54¾
21,000	do..........	86¾	[illegible]	do.........b60	54½
30,000	do.........b30	86¾	150	do..........	54¾
8,000	New-York Cen. 6s	86¾	100	do.........b60	55
2,500	do..........	86¾	1500	do..........	55
500	do..........	86¾	100	do.........b10	55
6,000	Terre Haute and		1050	do.........b3	55
	Alton 2d M. Bs.	76	100	do.........b60	55¾
3,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B	74¾	100	do.........b30	55¾
1,000	N.J.C. 1st Mt. bds.	90	500	do.........b30	55¾
11	Am. Ex. Bank.........	117	100	do.........s30	54¾
15	Ohio L. & Trust Co.	98	150	do.........s30	54¾
100	Canton Co...........	23¾	900	do..........s3	55
100	do..........	23¾	50	do.........s30	55
250	Nic. Tran. Co.......	22¾	900	Mich. Cen. R. R....	94½
150	do.........b60	22¾	150	do.........b60	94¾
100	do..........	22¾	100	do.........b60	94¾
400	Brun. City L'd Co..	5	1100	Reading Railroad..	89¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.....	24¾	700	do..........	89½
300	do..........	24½	100	do.........s30	89¾
400	do.........b3	24¾	100	do.........s30	89¾
300	do.........s30	24	100	do.........s30	89¾
400	do..........	24¾	110	do.........b3	89¾
100	do.........b60	24¾	200	Hudson River R. R.	31¾
50	do.........b60	24¾	200	do.........s60	31
160	do.........b10	24¾	250	*Ill. Cen. Railroad....*	96¾
100	do.........b30	24¾	10	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	68¾
100	do.........s60	24½	26	Galena & Chic. R.R.	109¾
1490	N. Y. Cen. R. R. opg	92	100	do..........	109¾
150	do.........p&c	92	250	Cleve. & To. R. R..	75¾
600	do.........b60	92	1000	do..........	76
150	do.........b60	92¾	100	do.........s60	75
50	Mich. S. & N. Ia. RR.	97	100	do.........s60	75¼
50	do..........s3	97¾	100	do.........b60	76¾
300	do..........	98	200	do.........s60	75¾
50	do..........	98¾	100	do.........s60	75
200	do..........s3	97¾	50	Ch. & R. I. R. R...	92¾
100	do..........	97¾	100	do..........	92¾
100	do.........b10	97¾	70	do..........	93
100	do.........bswk	97¾	60	do..........	93¾
100	do.........s30	98¾	50	do.........b30	93¾
47	Cleve. C. & Cin.....	100¾			

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	Erie Bonds of '75	88¾	200	Erie Railroad......	55¾
15,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	86¾	550	do..........s3	55¾
1,000	Ill. F. Bs. with F.	[illegible]	150	do..........	[illegible]
1,000	New-York Cen. 6s	86¾	100	do..........	[illegible]
2,000	do..........	86¾	100	do.........b60	55¾
100	Nicar. Transit Co..	22¾	100	do.........s30	55¾
600	do..........	22¾	2000	Reading Rail'd. b10	90
200	do.........b30	23	150	do.........b30	90¾
500	do.........stm	22½	100	do.........s30	89¾
200	Cumb'd Coal Co. s30	24¾	1050	do.........b3	90
100	do..........	24¾	100	Michigan Cen. R.R.	94½
100	do.........b60	24¾	25	do..........	94¾
1000	Flor. & Key. R. b60	¾	50	M. S. & N. Ia. R....	98¾
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.R. s60	75¾	250	do..........	98
200	do.........b30	76¾	28	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	110

MONDAY, Feb. 11—A. M.

The Stock and Money affairs of Wall-street assumed additional and somewhat extraordinary interest at the close of the past week, first from the announcement on Thursday that the Texas Indemnity appropriation of $7,750,000 would be paid from the Treasury of the United States—chiefly to claimants in Philadelphia, New-York and Washington—as soon as the forms of the law can be gone through with after the already ascertained sanction of the State of Texas. Secondly, by the appearance, on Friday, of the first considerable draft of *$650,000 on account of the Mexican Indemnity of* $3,000,000. And lastly, by the arrival, at an early *hour on Saturday, of the steamer Persia from* Liverpool Jan. 26, confirming the prospects of an early Peace in Europe, and advising the suspension of hostilities in the East, a further rise in the Funds, renewed activity in London in some of our leading Railway Bonds, and additional firmness in the Cotton market. The influence of the first two events was immediate on the Money market, as affording the assurance that a sufficient amount of Gold will be unlocked from the Public Treasury to supply in a considerable degree any sudden or unusual demand in the course of the Spring and Summer for export, while that of the *Persia's* news was to add to the excitement on the Stock Exchange, where prices attained higher figures than have been known since the adverse turn *early in November. To all this is now to be* added a very moderate return of the week's *business in Foreign Imports, which, including* the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounts *to only $1,796,481, against $2,877,785 same week* last February; thus strengthening the impression that the bulk of the Spring importation was reported, mainly in Dry Goods, the last week in December and the first three weeks in January.

The Stock Exchange on Saturday advanced full 2 ℘ cent. on the previous rise of the week, and closed with much buoyancy. The commission brokers are generally well employed by outside speculators, and there is also more doing for investment, though the season has not yet sufficiently advanced, nor the rates of discount on business paper fallen low enough, to make the latter very decided. The [illegible] peace prospects in Europe are now very generally relied upon, though some few of the English letters are not strongly expressed on this important point. The French mercantile and banking authorities are very decided, and we *have had intimation that the Greek firms in this* City, as well as parties engaged in the Russian *trade, or acting for English merchants in Russian* produce, entertain similar views. The general *tenor of our Foreign newspaper speculations*, as well as the military and diplomatic movements on the Continent and in the North of Europe, is to the same amicable effect. To the Stock Market here the most immediate importance attaches to the circular advices from London in regard to the renewed purchases of New-York Central, New-York and Erie, Pennsylvania Central and Illinois Central Railway Bonds, at advancing prices, with a firmer market for some of the State Securities. As sent abroad from Wall-street, the movement in adding to the supply of money used in Stocks, has its influence on the entire list of the Brokers' Board. The course of prices through the week was almost uniformly upward. The last price of Illinois Centrals, on Saturday afternoon, was 86¾; Erie 56@56¾; Reading, 89¾@90; New-York Central 93, and a strong market for nearly all the Western Roads. The following is a partial

COMPARISON OF THE STOCK MOVEMENT OF THE WEEK.

	Saturday, Feb. 2.	[illegible]
New-York Central..............	89¾	93
Erie Stock..............	53¾	55
Reading..............	85¾	90
Toledo..............	72¾	75¾
Galena..............	105¾	110
Michigan Central..............	89¾	94¾
Southern Michigan..............	[illegible]	98
Panama..............	100¾	101
Illinois Centrals..............	83	86¾
Virginia..............	95	95
Missouris..............	85¾	86
Transit Company..............	22¾	22¾

The Foreign Trade returns for the week, as we have intimated, show a moderate Importation. *The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous* Goods is $1,319,112, against $1,212,200 same week last year. The Export of Specie $421,111, against $656,695 same week in 1855. For the Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, to the close of the month of January, the Import of Foreign

Merchandise amounted to..............	$105,066,000
First week in February..............	1,796,481
Total to date..............	$106,862,481
Same time previous Treas. year.....	101,507,785
Increase about 4 ℘ cent..............	$[illegible]

The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from the port of New-York, from *1st July, 1855, to the 1st February, including Foreign* Goods reëxported, amounted to...$45,427,000

One week in February..............	1,319,112
Total to date..............	$46,746,112
Same time previous year..............	37,542,200
Increase this year..............	$9,203,912

The Export of Specie from 1st July last to 1st February, inst., from this port, amounted to..............$10,647,000

One week in February..............	421,111
Total to date..............	$11,068,111
Same time previous year..............	21,783,635
Decrease this year..............	$10,715,524

The payments from the Sub-Treasury during the week, which went into Bank, exceed the sum shipped to Europe, and the probability is that the Specie reserve, which stood last Monday $1[illegible],640,437, will be materially changed on the statement to be made up this afternoon, with the early prospect of another half-monthly arrival from California. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was reduced to $1,010,808, from $1,787,535 at the close of the previous week. The total of Gold in all departments of the Government office in this City stands $11,464,969, against $12,181,092 on Saturday week.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports of Domestic Produce, and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales....	4,699	$192,751	2,978	$[illegible]
Flour, bbls.......	9,481	85,972	17,915	[illegible]
CornMeal, bbls..	1,087	5,464	810	3,816
Wheat, bushs....	....	....	56,968	119,391
Corn, bushs......	107,185	114,121	41,014	36,368
Pork, bbls. & tcs..	3,741	58,404	7,652	122,998
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	2,858	36,169	2,689	42,578
Total Produce.........		$509,361		$640,249
Miscellaneous.........		702,839		679,868
Total for the week..		$1,212,200		$1,319,112

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL ROAD, JAN. 1, 1856.

Capital Stock..............		$12,[illegible]
Funded Debt..............		7,519,096
Total..............		$19,[illegible]
Derived from surplus profits..............		1,028,780
Total means..............		$20,903,461
Cost Road and equipment.....	$18,460,847	
Stock in Western Roads.......	1,502,[illegible]00	
Telegraph Stock..............	22,642	19,985,689
Surplus for further Construction......		$917,712

The policy of the Company has been to pay a uniform Interest of 6 ℘ cent. on the Stock, the same as on the Funded Debt, which will be continued until the final completion and equipment of the work, and to apply the surplus profits of each year to construction. The work last year paid 6 ℘ cent. on the entire Stock and Debt and applied $682,460 to surplus; thus making, without income from the million and a half in the Western Roads, 6 ℘ cent. on the Debt and 11.55 ℘ cent. on the Capital Stock.

The foreign Money and Market accounts by *the Persia are to the effect that the Cotton trade*, both at Liverpool and Manchester, is further strengthened by the peace prospects. The sales of the raw material for the week ending with Friday, Jan. 25, were 72,200 bales. Prices a sixteenth dearer than by the previous packet. Business in Goods and Yarns continues to look well, and the Manchester report is a farthing higher on the latter. The Grain market was better in tone for Wheat, without change in prices. The transactions in Flour also show a little less depression than on the first announcement of the peace news. Indian Corn dull. In London the Funds ruled during the week as high as 91¼ ℘ cent., but closed 90¾, or about 1 ℘ cent. above the previous steamer. All Foreign securities were higher, and in Turkish Scrip the speculation was active and the advance rapid. Discounts were 5½ to 6 ℘ cent. on short bills, and 5@6 ℘ cent. on the Stock Exchange, owing to a quick demand for money to *meet the installment on the Turkish loan and the* large cash sales of Consols supposed for Govern*ment account. The Bank return was less unfavor*able than anticipated in the item of Specie, though *still showing a considerable falling off in Discounts*, say $2,780,000, and increased advances on Government securities by $1,570,000. The *Champion of the Seas*, from Melbourne, had just delivered $2,000,000 in Australian Gold, accompanied by advices of the New Gold production of the most favorable tenor, practically a weekly yield of from $1,200,000 to $1,400,000.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Nov. 3..........	£18,355,548	£4,644,465	£11,399,684
Nov. 10..........	17,879,564	4,888,305	11,304,438
Nov. 17..........	17,787,158	5,289,530	11,365,394
Nov. 24..........	18,651,439	5,492,645	11,189,937
Dec. 1..........	18,868,757	5,506,485	11,227,167
Dec. 8..........	18,141,269	5,759,185	11,079,578
Dec. 15..........	18,260,761	6,[illegible],625	11,[illegible]
Dec. 22..........	19,204,128	6,464,705	10,931,745
Dec. 29..........	19,717,860	5,968,850	10,836,112
Jan. 5..........	19,871,874	5,520,375	10,[illegible],909
Jan. 12..........	17,[illegible],554	4,[illegible]	10,416,931
Jan. 19..........	16,957,056	4,918,900	10,[illegible],812

The Bank-Note circulation, after deducting the above reserve of Notes, is—

Bank of England..............	$[illegible],000
Private Banks..............	19,210,000
Joint-Stock Banks..............	15,[illegible],000
Total in England..............	$[illegible]
Scotland..............	23,785,000
Ireland..............	34,[illegible],000
Total in United Kingdom..............	$[illegible]
Total in United States..............	177,[illegible],000

The Specie reserve in the

Bank of England..............	$[illegible]
Scotch and Irish Banks..............	[illegible]
Total in Bank of Great Britain......	$74,165,000
Bank reserves of the United States......	[illegible]

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 18th instant:

	—For Money.—			—For Account.—		
Jan.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 19...	[illegible]	90¾	90	90¼	90¾	90¾
Mon. 21...	[illegible]	90	90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tues. 22...	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	90
Wed. 23...	90	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Thurs. 24...	90¾	91	90¾	90¾	91¼	91
Fri. 25...	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	91¼	90¾

The French Funds are reported more buoyant than the English. The Money Market is easier in Paris, and the belief in peace very general. The *Rente* is up to 69.15. The advance on the Bourse since the 12th January is thus marked:

	Jan. 12.	Jan. 25.
3 ℘ cents..............	61.90	69.15
4½ ℘ cents..............	90	95
Credit Mobilier..............	1,162	1,450
Bank of France..............	3,125	3,250
Paris and Lyons Railroad..............	1,062	1,180
Mediterranean Railroad..............	1,198	1,310
Austrian Railroad..............	806	900
Orleans..............	1,[illegible]	1,300

In American Railway and State Bonds, in London, the business had improved on the previous report, and the circulars of BARING, BELL, and others, quote higher rates for the more active descriptions. The official list of the London Stock Exchange reports business done in Illinois Cen*trals at 78½; Freelands at 84; New-York Cen*tral Sixes at 83; Sevens at 96, and in Erie 1875s *at 80@80½, ex dividend. The circular of Mr.* SATTERTHWAITE reports:

"The market for American Securities in London has been firm. The mail service being temporarily deranged, we are not in possession of such late dates as usual from New-York; and, as the next mail will bring ten days' later advices, operations have been held somewhat in suspense until their receipt. Attention has also been greatly attracted to home Securities since the negotiations for peace. We note, however, a very strong demand for all the Securities of the Illinois Central Railroad, and at considerably advanced rates; the *Shares* close 3 to 1 dis. There have been some good purchases of New-York Central 6 ℘ cent. at 83, and 7 ℘ cent. Convertible at 96. Erie Third Mortgage have been cleared off the Market at 86 and 87. *Sinking Fund Bonds have* been done at 80, 80½ and 81, and are more offered. *A few small transactions have taken place in Penn*sylvania 1st Mortgage. Virginia 6 ℘ cent. Bonds *are freely offered at 87½. The Sterling Bonds are in* slight request at rather higher rates. There is an inquiry for Pennsylvania State Stocks, at low prices."

*The circular of the same gentleman to his Eng*lish constituents contains a letter from New-York with the *estimates of the* writer of the business on the New-York and Erie for the current Railroad year, and the *actual result*, equal to 4 ℘ cent. to the Stock, of the first quarter ending 31st December. *Mr. S. himself adds:*

"The above calculations so fully establish the value of the Bonds of the Erie Railroad, especially of the Third Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds, that *we are induced very strongly to recommend both of* these Securities as an investment, especially at the rates now current."

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

Western Roads.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am neither a partisan of the Michigan Central, nor have I ever been connected with its management in any way. I am but a simple and possibly gulled stockholder, who being interested in the securities of all three roads that I have discussed, took upon myself the unusual course of investigating matters personally, and gave you the results, which have excited greater attention from the friends of the Southern Road than I had supposed could have been given to the opinion of so humble an individual.

As for the accounts of either Road I do not pretend to explain them, not being behind the scenes, and in choosing between the two, must pin my faith upon what I know of the personal character and reliability of the respective managers. I entirely agree with you that the Michigan Central has mystified its finances, and intend at the next meet*ing of Stockholders to demand a Committee of investigation.*

The points against the Southern are, that to reach places 242 miles apart they have been, and are constructing 478 miles of road. Whether the Goshen, or the old road, is *called main line*, matters little. One certainly must be a branch; and the idea is a good deal that of the Indian woman who cut a piece off the top of her blanket and sewed it on the bottom "because it wasn't long enough."

The loan of $400,000 to Terre Haute and Alton, and depôt facilities to "Wabash Valley," both being rival roads, and holding the same relation to the Southern at the South that the Central does to the North, has yet to be explained. The effect of the completion of the "Fort Wayne and Chicago" road has not been alluded to by any of your correspondents who have so gallantly rushed to the rescue of *the Southern by attacking its rival, the Central.*

The Detroit and Toledo Road, I have no doubt, will injure the Central by reducing fares, but the benefit to the Southern from such competition is not apparent, and if the Road *per se* is to be so profitable, where is the necessity of an 8 ℘ cent. guarantee by the Southern Road on an unknown amount of stock to be had chiefly by their Directors? The traffic between Detroit and South shore of the Lake is chiefly freight, for which a Railroad cannot compete.

So far as the litigation between the Southern and Central is concerned, I am not well posted, further than to know that the Southern failed in every attempt it made, both in Indiana and Washington, to obtain an injunction against the Central's constructing a Road through Indiana, and I have no belief that the dividend of either Road will be affected by this claim. "Chief-Justice" BRONSON is no longer on the Bench, and being counsel for the Southern Company, *his opinion is, no doubt*, made up on *ex parte* grounds. Results so far in the Courts do not justify this claim, and the feeling at the West being against all exclusive monopolies, this is a *branch* of business that will no longer pay.

SWITCHMAN.

American State Debts.

From the London Times Money Column.

A paragraph with regard to American State debts, in a letter inserted in the *Times* to-day from Sir F. B. HEAD, calls for remark. It refers to "the repudiation by the State of Florida of about $3,000,000, by the State of Arkansas of all their debts, by the State of Mississippi of $5,000,000 of their debts," and, finally, to "the unpaid debts to this country of the States of Alabama, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland." The charge thus made against Florida, Arkansas and Mississippi is perfectly correct, and the list might have been increased by including the State of Michigan, which, like Mississippi, is one of the most prosperous of the Union, *and is equally shameless in the treatment of its* creditors. Alabama, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, however, have not only never repudiated *their obligations, but are free from any arrear of* debt. It is true that Pennsylvania and Maryland *suspended payment* for a period, but the latter State made efforts to avoid the disaster, and ultimately met every claim in an honorable manner, while Pennsylvania, whose conduct at one time seemed likely to be very discreditable, also, in the end, discharged her arrears, and would have entirely redeemed her character had she not, in connection with a small amount of bonds, temporarily issued to represent these arrears, refused to pay the full rate of interest she had contracted for. It is essential that these points should be borne in mind, and they have been frequently repeated by the *Times*, especially as regards Pennsylvania, with the object of correcting the mistake into which English writers commonly fall of speaking of that State as the centre of American dishonor. As the prospect of the really delinquent States being brought to a better course must depend chiefly upon keeping them constantly before the world, in disgraceful isolation from all respectable communities, nothing can be more injurious to the cause of the creditors than the practice of confounding them with others against whom there is no complaint.

An International Joint-Stock Bank.

From the London Times.

It is stated that a new bank is about to be formed, called the "International and London Joint-Stock Bank," with branches at Paris, Brussels, and New-York, and agencies in many of the other cities of Europe and America. It is to take the business of an already existing establishment.

From the Morning Chronicle.

A new bank is just forming called the "International and London Joint-stock Bank." Its business is to embrace a wider field than is taken by the banks at present in existence. Its head office is to be in London, with branches at Paris, Brussels, New-York, and agencies in many of the cities on the Continent of Europe, and in America. It is to take the business of an already existing establishment as its nucleus, to be greatly extended under the direction of gentlemen of recognized financial ability. The prospectus will be published shortly.

From the Daily News.

The preliminary announcement is made of the "International and London Joint Stock Bank," the proposed capital of which is £[illegible], with power to increase to £1,000,000. *It is proposed to establish* the principal offices in London, Paris, Brussels and New-York, with branches at Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lyons, Nantes, Havre, Antwerp, Liège, New-Orleans, St. Louis, and other large cities in the United States.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Persia, from Liverpool—Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Small and infant, Mr. Young and lady, Mr. Sampson and lady, George Warren, Charles J. Hyde, Mr. Lewis, Joaquin d'Almeida, J. A. Edwards, Mr. [illegible], Henry Mechen, W. C. Canson, W. Hardy, S. S. Lowry, Capt. Button, Francis Wood, W. E. F. Krause, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Lons, R. P. Morris, Charles Hodge, H. Asbury, Mr. McGillary, James D. Nairne, Joseph Butterworth, G. F. Riegs, Just Riggs, C. D. Wilson, C. Brown, Mr. Drew, G. Perkins, J. Barrow, Mr. Goodyear, A. Forrest, Mr. Hovey, G. Meale, James Summerville, Mr. Marsillion and lady, Robert Baynes, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Barrie and lady, Jas. Norris, J. Dumars, Felix Cabo, J. Kirkpatrick, W. Miller, Jr., J. McAndrew, Wm. Smith, John Edwards, G. P. St. John, John J. McArthur, Miss Jane Tanner, Mr. Jessada, Mrs. E. Cunard and servant, R. B. de Barr, J. Smith, J. W. Mead, Mrs. Greenough and child, Mr. Albert Furbar, John Thompson, F. R. Hard, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Masters.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—E. Creighton and lady, Mrs. J. P. Sargent and 3 children, Mrs. R. Bellaman and daughter, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Ball, E. L. Craig, A. G. Woodruff, Wm. Anderson, A. J. Guison, J. B. Fyart, J. C. Parkins, G. A. Mercer, W. D. Harden, M. A. Robinson, Dr. Fitch, Robert String, F. Garety, John Noble, H. Langhorne, Master Noble, G. H. Lewis, A. Campbell, J. A. Villalonga, J. L. Denman, and 18 in the steerage.

In steamship Tennessee, from St. Thomas and Laguayra—Messrs. Josiah Nickerson, John Owens, Charles Cox, F. Rosquet, Miss Cone and cousin, Albert Martin[illegible] (colored.)

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 00	Sun sets.... 5 29	Moon sets.....10 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 30	Gov. Island 10 00	Hell Gate.... 1 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...SATURDAY, FEB. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships James Adger, Turner, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Star of the West, Miner, San Juan, Mo. C. Vanderbilt.

Ship John Henry, Merritt, Havana, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Emily, Loffland, Marseilles, J. B. Gager & Co.; Col. Knaphandel, Hielstrom, Amsterdam, Wm. Thompson.

Brigs Sea Lark, (Br.,) Bruges, Humacoa, D. R. DeWolf; Lanzarote, Herriman, Belize, Peck, Church & Co.; Ben Dunning, Dunning, Nuevitas, J. Owen & Son.

Schooners Josephine, Dissosway, Rio de Janeiro, Johnson & Lowden; Richmond, Harris, Richmond, ——; S. B. Strong, Hallock, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Thos. Bradley, Robbins, San Juan, Sie. H. Underwood.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, Judkins, Liverpool Jan. 26, at 12:15, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Has encountered very heavy weather. In lat. 46, lon. 46, was in heavy field ice, and was detained by it 26 hours; injured the starboard wheel. The steamship Belgique, from Antwerp for New-York, put back to Southampton after being out 17 days, with boilers injured.

Steamship Tennessee, Johnson, St. Thomas Feb. 1, and Laguayra Jan. 27, to S. de Agreda, Jove & Co. The T. left St. Thomas Jan. 13, and arrived at Laguayra in 40 hours; from thence, after a stay of 3 days, to Porto Cabello in 6 hours. On the return homeward, left Porto Cabello 29th ult., and arrived at St. Thomas in 40 hours; sailed from thence on the evening of the 1st inst., after taking in coal.

Steamship Florida, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Friday, 6:45 A. M., Hatteras *Shoal bearing N. W., exchanged signals with steam*ship Marion, for Charleston. Same day, 11:45 A. M., lat. 36, lon. 75 10, spoke bark Old Hickory, of Philadelphia. Saturday, 8 A. M., off Absecom, spoke schr. Target, Davis, from New-Orleans for New-York—both wished to be reported.

Steamship Orizaba, Lawless, New-Orleans 6 ds., in ballast to master. Since passing the latitude of Savannah, has experienced heavy N. E. gales, with thick, bad weather. The O. arrived up at 6 P. M.

Ship Syren, (of Salem,) Allen, Whampoa Oct. 23; passed Macoa 28d; Anjier Nov. 11; Cape of Good Hope Dec. 17; St. Helena Dec. 27; crossed the Equator Jan. 8, with teas, silks, &c., to J. H. Williams. Has had strong gales from W. to N. W. the last 10 days.

Ship Enterprise, (packet,) Wait, Liverpool Dec. 18, with mdse. to Taylor & Ritch. Jan. 11, lat. 39 20, lon. 45, Carlos A. Wait, of Lyme, Conn., a seaman, was lost overboard. Has experienced very heavy weather during the voyage.

Bark Golden Age, Gilchrist, Galveston 21 ds., with cotton and molasses to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Has had very heavy weather; been 20 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Wm. Heath, (of Tremont,) Heath, Trinidad de Cuba Jan. 11, with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Sld. in co. with brig Sitka, Downing, for New-York.

Brig Nina, (Br.,) Langdon, Truxillo 27 ds., with mahogany to T. Alexander. Left no Am. vessels. Has experienced heavy weather.

Schr. John G. Rotche, (wrecker,) Clock, from the wreck of the ship Stingray, at Fire Island, with matting, &c.—the last of the cargo of the S.—to the Board of Underwriters.

Schr. Benj. Flamer, Applegate, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to J. R. Gilmore & Co.

Schr. Caroline H., (of Rockland,) Hopkins, Eastport 16 ds., via Sandy Hook, with plaster to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Medorator, Ketchum, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Wm. Capes, Van Name, Virginia, with wood.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Feb. 10.

Ship Electric, (clipper,) Gates, Shanghae Oct. 25, with teas and silks to J. H. Brower & Co. Been 20 ds. N. of Bermuda, with constant westerly gales. Nov. 14, passed the Straits of Gaspar in co. with Am. ships [illegible] and Independence, both from Manilla for New-York. Nov. 16, was in co. with bark Jane, of New-Bedford, with 800 bbls. sperm and 150 bbls. whale oil; was bound to the coast of Java to cruise and home. Jan. 26, lat. 33 07, lon. 66 21, spoke schr. Leo, with loss of house and mainboom; blowing heavy at the time, could not communicate. She kept away for Bermuda.

Ship Santiago, (of Boston,) Lothrop, Penang Oct. 11, with pepper, &c., to D. G. & W. B. Bacon. Left no Am. vessels. Has been 20 ds. N. of Bermuda, with heavy westerly gales, split sails, lost head rail, spanker gaff, and received other slight damage.

Bark Rambler, (of Rockland,) Packard, St. Marks 24 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to Smallwood, Anderson & Co. Been 18 ds. O. of Hatteras, with heavy weather. No date, lat. 30, lon. 78, passed brig Forest, hence for Cardenas.

Bark American, (of San Francisco,) Cousins, Boston 15 ds., via Newport 2 ds., with linseed to F. G. & A. S. Beers—vessel to master. 8th inst., off Montauk Point, parted co. with brig Sitka, from the West Indies via Newport for New-York. Same night, saw bark ——, Townsend, fm. *Coast of Africa, with a cargo of ivory, palm oil*, ashore on Block Island; her bow was high on the beach, and was apparently full of water; would in all probability prove a total loss.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Rhodes, Trinidad, (Cuba,) Jan. 24, with coffee and molasses to H. *Trowbridge & Co., of New-Haven, where she is bound*—put into this port for a harbor; is lying at the Government Store dock, Staten Island.

Brig Daniel Webster, (of Islesboro',) Williams, Manzanilla, (Cuba,) Jan. 1, with mahogany, Granadilla wood, and honey to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Has been 20 ds. N. of Hatteras, and three times blown across the Gulf. Experienced heavy N. W. gales the entire passage. On the outward passage, Dec. 4, lat. 25 54, lon. 68, spoke brig Condor, of Goldsboro', for Philadelphia. Dec. 8, in Turks Island passage, spoke schr. Lewis Dyer, from New-York for Jamaica. Sld. in co. with brig Waverly, of and for Boston. Left no Am. vessels. The D. W. is at the Government Store dock, Staten Island.

Brig Mary Lowell, (of Machias,) Hunter, Gonaives 20 ds., with logwood, mahogany and coffee to Thompson & *Hunter. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.*

Brig Anne Owen, Ray, Nuevitas 20 ds., with molasses, &c., to T. Owen & Son—vessel to Peck & Church. Been *15 ds. N. of Hatteras, with very heavy weather.* Saw immense quantities of field ice off the Highlands, and when 18 miles S. of the Highlands, was in a very large field for 8 hours.

Brig Golden Age, (of Halifax,) Curtis, Mayaguez, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Hamilton Bros. Been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with very heavy westerly weather.

Brig Delafield, Gray, Port-au-Prince Jan. 18, with coffee, &c., to H. Delafield. Experienced heavy westerly weather the entire passage. Been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales from N. W. to W. N. W.; split sails, stove boat and received other damage. Dec. 28, at Port-au-Prince, J. Wilson, seaman, died of yellow fever.

Schr. Target, (of Brookhaven,) Davis, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Old Hickory, for Philadelphia. 8th inst., lat. 34 36, lon. 74 33, spoke schr. Madonna, from St. Johns, E. F., with lumber, for Providence; had been blown off 24 ds. from the lat. of Cape Henry, lost boat, jib-boom and head-stays, and was entirely out of provisions, having only 5 biscuits on board—supplied them. The T. is at the Government Store dock, Staten Island.

Schr. W. A. Ellis, Nichols, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Mobile, Wilson, Mobile 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Lane, West & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Schr. Arcade, (of Bangor,) Nickerson, Montego Bay, Ja., 17 ds., with sugar, rum, pimento, &c., to Dawson & Co. *Experienced heavy weather.*

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter. 8th inst., lat. *34 15, lon. 76 24, spoke schr. Vermont, from Wilmington*, N. C., with loss of both masts, having been dismasted on the 6th of January, in a gale; had a pine plank rigged for *a jury mast; she wanted sails, but we could not supply* her.

WIND—During the day, W. to S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Star of the West, Miner, San Juan; Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah; James Adger, Turner, Charleston; ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool; Star of Hope, Lowerby, San Francisco.

Below.

Barks F. S. Casanova, Webber, Maracaibo, with hides, &c., to S. De Agreda, Jove & Co.; J. R. Thomas, ——. Also, 2 ships and 4 brigs.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 10—Schr. Flash, of Plymouth, arrived at Tarpaulin Cove to-day from Jacmel. Experienced very heavy weather, and was entirely out of provisions for five days.

Memoranda.

The steamship Roanoke, of the Norfolk and Richmond line, having been thoroughly repaired, has gone around to her berth at Pier No. 13, East River, and will sail on Wednesday next.

The steamship Nashville, Berry, from Charleston, expected here on Saturday, did not leave that port until Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock.

The clipper ship Syren, of Salem, Capt. Charles H. Allen, from Whampoa, arrived Saturday night, after a very short passage of 106 days, for the last 19 of which she experienced heavy gales from W. to N. W. She has a full cargo of silks, teas, &c., &c.

The steamship Orizaba, Capt. Lawless, from New-Orleans, arrived at this port on Saturday, bringing dates to 3d inst. She brings no cargo.

The brig Samuel and Edward, recently ashore on Sandy Hook, was towed to the City by propeller H. C. Smith. She has not received any damage, being as tight as on the day she was launched.

Disasters.

By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., received on Saturday, we learn that the ship [illegible], of Boston, from Chili, bound to Baltimore with a cargo of copper ore and saltpetre, was knocked on her beam ends, which caused her to put in to St. Thomas with loss of [illegible] masts.

Mr. John O'Keefe, one of the Sandy Hook pilots, informs us that there is a [illegible] ashore at the south end of the [illegible].

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 24, lat. 4 N., lon. [illegible], ship Independence, Haskell, of New-Bedford, from Manilla for New-York, 8 days out.

Nov. 16, in the Java Sea, off the Two Brothers, was passed, an Am. ship stg. for the Straits of Sunda, showing her private signal, blue and red, stripes horizontal.

Dec. 18, lat. 30 18 S., lon. [illegible] E., Br. bark [illegible], from Whampoa for Liverpool, [illegible] days out.

Jan. 30, lat. 31 17 N., lon. [illegible] W., schr. [illegible], of Plymouth, N. C., from Ocracoke for Point Petre, [illegible] days out.

Jan. 27, lat. [illegible] N., lon. [illegible] W., was passed, a barkentine, showing a [illegible] bulwarks and head colored white.

Foreign Ports.

At *Trinidad de Cuba*, Jan. 11, bark Jane, Worth, for New-York Jan. 14; brigs "[illegible]," [illegible], do. [illegible]; E. R. Palmer, Parker, for Boston in 11 ds.; Havana, do. [illegible]; and two other vessels, names not known.

AMUSEMENTS.

PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS
Are received for the admission of four persons each to BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway. Tickets for sale at the Box Office from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR, or 11 FOR TEN DOLLARS.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK being unavoidably obliged to postpone his departure to Lima for six or eight weeks, will during this time accede to the request of numerous friends, and receive a limited number of pupils on the piano-forte. He has engaged the piano-forte ware rooms of [illegible], No. 762 Broadway, where early application by letter must be made. The term will consist of twelve lessons. Price $[illegible]. Applications may also be left at the piano-forte and music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S FIFTH PIANO-FORTE SOIREE will take place at Dodworth's Rooms, on THURSDAY EVENING, 14th inst. Doors open at 7 o'clock. For particulars see programmes at the music stores.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET.—By desire of many patrons, the Kentucky Drama of THE GAME-COCK OF THE WILDERNESS Will be repeated on MONDAY AND TUESDAY. Mr. J. H. McVICKER As Sampson Hardhead, the Kentucky Hunter. Morton's capital Comedy, in three acts, of A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE, Received with unqualified applause, will be repeated on Monday.
Old Rapid........Mr. Burton | Young Rapid....Mr. [illegible]
Frank Oatland..Mr. Setchell | Miss Vortex..Mrs. [illegible]
On TUESDAY—TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY, a great hit, the comic Farce of THE THOUSAND MILLINERS and THE GAME-COCK OF THE WILDERNESS. On WEDNESDAY—(positively)—The [illegible] Comedy of THE WINTER'S TALE.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATER, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Feb. 11, the performances will commence with a Drama of intense interest called BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.
Belphegor, the mountebank........Mr. [illegible]
Madeline, wife of Belphegor.........Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with the popular Farce of the LOTTERY TICKET.

BROADWAY THEATER.—The miraculous feat of WALKING ON THE CEILING, or polished marble face, in length twenty-eight feet, with head downwards. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1856, KING CHARMING.
Charming the 1st...Mme. Ponisi | Henpeck.....Mr. [illegible]
To be followed by the ANTIPODEAN performances. After which, the new farce of TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER. To conclude with the Gymnastic performances of Messrs. Lenton and Fisher.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.—EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, the grand Burlesque on SONNAMBULA, in 3 acts, dresses, scenery, &c. Preceding the opera, ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, of a superior order, and free without vulgarity. Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. NOTICE.—PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily. Price $1—or 11 for $10.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Feb. 11, 1856, will be presented the Comedy entitled MONEY.
Alfred Evelyn..Mr. Lester | Mr. Graves......Mr. [illegible]
Clara Douglas.............Mrs. [illegible]
Lady Franklin.............Mrs. [illegible]
To conclude with the Farce of OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—THIS EVENING, Feb. 11, the entertainments will commence with the drama entitled the ICE WITCH; Or, the Frozen Hand.
Harold.......Mr. J. H. Allen | Druda.......Miss [illegible]
To be followed by the Pantomime of THE MAGIC BARREL. To conclude with the drama of the INVASION OF IRELAND; Or, the Oath of McMurrough.
Art McMurrough..Mr. Allen | [illegible]..Miss [illegible]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The [illegible] great drama of THE FATE OF CALAS, will be performed THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Edward, C. W. CLARK. Pauline, Miss FRANK DREW. After which the farce of OUR GAL. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the LOAN OF A LOVER and FREE AND EASY. PERFORMANCES IN THE DEN OF LIONS at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD ANIMALS, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents.

PAUL JULIEN & [illegible]—respectfully inform their Brooklyn friends, and the public generally, that they will give a GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13. They will be assisted by eminent artists. Particulars in future advertisements. FRIDAY, Feb. 15—GRAND FAREWELL AND POSITIVELY LAST CONCERT, in Niblo's Saloon.

DON'T GO YET.—Those beautiful panoramic *paintings of China and Japan, so highly spoken of by* all who see them, and the correctness of which is certified by Commodore Perry, Bayard Taylor, and others, we are sorry to hear, will leave the City soon. Let all who desire a correct idea of the manners, customs, &c., of those singular people, go and see these paintings before they leave.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—Will be held by the ladies of the Gothic M. E. Church, Williamsburg, AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, Feb. 13 and [illegible], at the beautiful and commodious rooms of the Equestrian Institute, South 4th-st., near 5th. Admission [illegible]. The ladies will be happy to see their friends on that occasion.

SMITH & CO.—MAMMOTH PANORAMA OF CALIFORNIA.—The largest oil-painting in the world, will be opened for exhibition EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ P. M., for one week only, at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. Tickets, 25 cents.

A CONCERT.—*For the benefit of the GERMAN LADIES' SOCIETY for the relief of Widows and Orphans* will be given on FRIDAY EVENING next, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, with the assistance of several distinguished artists. Full particulars in future advertisements.

"OSTRICHES FOR HERNE, THE HUMBUG."—Wanted, a pair of well-broke Ostriches, at Purdy's National Theatre, for the grand burlesque of HERNE, THE HUMBUG, which is shortly to be produced.

"LIONS IN HARNESS."—Wanted, a pair of Lions, trained to harness, for the grand burlesque of HERNE, THE HUMBUG, at Purdy's National Theatre. Apply immediately.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The members of this Society are particularly requested to be present THIS (Monday) EVENING, as business of importance will be brought before them. By order,
E. W. CARRINGTON, President.
JAMES H. ALKMAN, Secretary.

"FOR HERNE, THE HUMBUG."—Wanted immediately, at Purdy's National Theatre, a pair of fancy Mexican Ponies, with harness. Apply at the Office.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in *the City. Open day and evening*, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

"HERNE, THE HUMBUG."—Wanted immediately, *at the National Theatre*, several young ladies, for the grand burlesque of HERNE, THE HUMBUG. Apply at the Box Office.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest—Ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

"WELL-TRAINED GOATS."—Wanted immediately, a span of Goats, broke to harness, for HERNE, THE HUMBUG, at Purdy's National Theatre. Apply at the Office.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. [illegible] BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner, *and Commissioner of all the States*, No. [illegible]. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought at the highest prices, and claims for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., promptly attended to, by GEO. WOODMAN, No. [illegible] William-st.

LAND WARRANTS—BOUGHT AND SOLD—On the most favorable terms, by KIRTLAND & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

VICTORINE LOST.—On Friday night, in going from [illegible] to Macdougal-sts., a stone marten VICTORINE. Five dollars will be paid for the return to No. 106 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker-st.
THOMAS [illegible].

NATIONAL LODGE No. [illegible] I. O. O. F.—The members are hereby notified to attend a regular meeting of the Lodge THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 11, 1856, as there will be special business brought before it. By order of the N. G., THOS. J. [illegible].